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SOVIETS GET OUTPUT, BUT FOOD SHORT

Visit to Machine Plant Shows Intensive Stimulation of Enthusiasm

RISE IN WORKERS' MORALE IS CLAIMED

But Scarcity of Meat, Milk and Butter Is Big Setback to Kolomna Workers

This is the first of five articles from the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, resulting from his visit to the neighboring factory town of Kolomna.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOLOMNA, U. S. S. R.—This factory town of 30,000 inhabitants, which is about three hours' ride from Moscow on the railroad, first strikes the eye by the number of its churches, of which there are more than a score. Two of the more striking of them were built in the fourteenth century and the solid walls of the town Kremlin, or old fortress, with its turrets for sharpshooting archers date back to the times of Ivan the Terrible.

Now most of the churches have been closed and the Kremlin is a historical curiosity. The life of the town centers about the large metal factory, and this is quite typical of general Soviet conditions, under which the factory plays in the life of the community a part comparable with that of the castle in the Middle Ages. From the ranks of the factory workers come most of the candidates for membership in the ruling Communist Party. Thence are drawn the 20,000 volunteers for work in the newly organized collective farms. A factory in Russia is much more than a place for turning out goods. It is a center of political agitation and also through the schools and clubs which are maintained in connection with it, of education and recreation.

Pushing Production

One had only to step inside the grounds of the Kolomna factory to see signs of the intensive campaign which is being waged for higher output and labor productivity. Outside the office hung a placard with the terms of the "socialist competition" into which Kolomna had entered with two other

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Washington Asks China to Send Aid to Missionaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department said, March 22, that Douglas Jenkins, American Consul-General in China, again had asked the Chinese Government to speed soldiers to protect the 11 misionaries reported besieged at Kanchow by Chinese Communists.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Announcing that Kanchow is beseiged by Communists with 11 American missionaries reported trapped, despite repeated warnings to evacuate, the State Department did not conceal its concern over the gravity of the situation.

The missionary group is led by Bishop J. A. O'Shea of the Roman Catholic mission in the Kiangsi Province, and a complicating factor is the war on religion fostered by Communists in Russia, which has recently brought protests from outside sects.

In a memorandum issued by Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, the latest action taken to extricate the missionaries is recited, together with previous warnings issued to the mission group to evacuate the territory. The State Department has also requested the general secretary of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference to order the mission out of the trouble zone at the first moment when such evacuation can again take place.

It is understood that this is the final warning that the State Department will issue to mission or other groups, and that henceforth it will take the position that missionaries or nationals remaining in the area will do so at their own risk.

Mr. Cotton says that on Dec. 3 Bishop O'Shea appealed for aid and was advised to evacuate.

100,000 EXPECTED TO OVERPAY ON TAX

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Too much income tax is expected to be paid by 100,000 persons this year in New York State.

And the tax authorities ask the citizens to be more careful and make all permissible deductions, as it cost the State much time and money last year to make refunds to about that number of citizens.

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British Newspaper Has Junior Edition

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

A NEW departure in British journalism was marked here by the appearance, March 22, of the first junior edition of the Daily Express, which will form a regular supplement of the grown-up portion of the paper.

The aim of this eight-page miniature newspaper is to provide British children of all ages with news of the day as well as interesting and instructive articles. The editor disclaims any intention of "writing down" to young readers, but will try to treat them as intelligent citizens of the future.

River Accord With Canada Is Reported

Senator Allen Says Hoover Approves Plan for Channel Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—The last important hurdle barring the way to completion of the great St. Lawrence waterway has been crossed with President Hoover's authorization of the Canadian Government to proceed with construction of a 27-foot channel on the American side, delegates from 23 member states of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association were told by Henry J. Allen, Senator from Kansas, when the Council of States convened here.

Mr. Allen, also president of the association, was unable to be present, but his speech, in which he declared that the annual conference occurred at the "most hopeful moment" of the past 10 years, was read. Charles P. Craig of Washington, D. C., executive director of the association, predicted steady progress toward the organization's goal.

"The way now seems clear," Mr. Craig announced, "to early drafting of a treaty between the Dominion and United States Governments removing the last of many obstacles that stood in the way of this vast project, which will benefit 40,000,000 people in the 23 associated states participating.

"I see no reason now," Mr. Craig added, "why we may not go ahead with surveys on the Upper Lakes and Washington looking toward the appointment of commissioners for the drafting of the treaty."

With the new Welland ship canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, due to open in July, and with private enterprise, under supervision of the Canadian Government, preparing the Canadian section of the Lake Ontario-Montreal stretch for navigation, the only needed development not provided for is such a ship canal in the international rapids section, about 48 miles of New York-Ontario boundary waters, it was stated. The treaty must be concluded before work in this area can begin.

In his address Mr. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, one of the associated states, traced the efforts of the association from its inception and paid tribute to the statesmen, both Canadian and American, who aided in the solution of each difficultiy as it arose.

"President Hoover," he said, "has authorized the Canadian Government to proceed with the construction of an important segment of the water route that will bring its ultimate completion nearer by 250 miles."

The projected channel is a waterway reaching from the outlet of Lake Ontario to the cities of Prescott, Ont., and Ogdensburg, N. Y., a distance of 65 miles. The Canadian Government proposes building the channel on the American side, as by doing so the work can be done at a saving estimated at as much as $10,000,000.

This channel and the arrangement that the Canadian Government has effected with the Beauharnois Power Corporation providing for adequate navigation in Canadian waters from Lake Francis to Lake St. Louis, Mr. Allen further announced, practically completes Canada's share of the waterway. Only 10 miles at the Lachine, he declared, remain to be disposed of.

SOUTHERN G. O. P. JUDGE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

John J. Parker, Charlotte, N. C., Generally Approved in State and Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The appointment, March 21, of Circuit Judge John J. Parker, Republican of Charlotte, N. C., to the United States Supreme Court as successor to Associate Justice Edward T. Sanford, met with immediate favorable response throughout the Senate. Mr. Parker was appointed to the fourth circuit in 1925 by President Coolidge.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, leaders of the opposition to Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice, declared that, while they did not know the North Carolina appointee, they had heard very favorable reports concerning him.

"I know nothing of him," Mr. Borah said, "but I have heard much favorable about him and his ability and record as a judge. I am told he is not identified with any corporate interests and that he is a young man."

"I don't know Judge Parker," Mr. Norris declared. "But I know something about him and that is most favorable."

Both North Carolina Senators and the entire state delegation were most enthusiastic in their indorsement of the appointee. Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, expressed the viewpoint of his state colleagues with the statement, "If a Republican had to be chosen, Judge Parker is the best man that could have been found for this great office in the South."

Other southern Democratic leaders were also cordial, but added that as the Progressives were doing they too would withhold final opinion until the Senate Judiciary Committee had made its report on the appointment.

The committee will consider Judge Parker at its next meeting, March 24, Mr. Norris announced. At that time the nomination will be formally taken under consideration and a decision made on how to proceed. It was indicated that a subcommittee might be named to consider the appointment and to report to the full committee which in turn would report to the Senate for its final action.

In view of the contest raised against Chief Justice Hughes the inquiries of the Judiciary Committee will be searching in character and great interest. Judge Parker is little known in the capital and the committee is expected to make a thorough examination of his career.

Among his indorsements for the Circuit Court position were a large number of members of the bar of North and South Carolina, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia, which states are included in the fourth cir-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Kentucky Ballot Not Counted Till Day After Voting

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Kentucky will no longer count its votes on election night.

Under a new law, passed by the General Assembly with the avowed purpose of reducing fraud at the polls, the ballot boxes are to be secured with three locks, taken to the county seat and there returns tabulated on the day after election. Different election officials will hold the keys over night.

This border state, which has become more doubtful in recent years and which in 1928 helped lead the way in pointing to the overwhelming election of Herbert Hoover, thus in a close contest may stand in the position that California occupied in the famous Wilson-Hughes contest of 1916.

The new ballot boxes themselves must have such small slots that only one ballot can be inserted at a time and election officials must remain at least 15 feet away from a voter as he marks and casts his ballot. The measure became a law without the signature of Gov. Flem D. Sampson.

'Man-of-the-Main' Honored in Liverpool; Town Grows Into Great Port in 200 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—John Masefield, poet, author, and man of the sea, recently visited Liverpool at the invitation of Lawrence D. Holt, the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Masefield spoke at a banquet attended by a large number of seafaring folk and wrote a poem called "Liverpool," which was set to music by Martin Shaw and sung in the cathedral.

In the poem, Liverpool is made to hold conversation with its sailors and merchants from the North, East, South and West, who describe their merchandise and the lands from which it comes.

Besides this poem Mr. Masefield wrote a new shanty, also sung in the cathedral:

In Liverpool where I was bred
A long, long time ago
They taught me how to heave the lead
And across the Western ocean
We're bound away today,
They'll give me a donkey's breakfast
Then I'll sign away my pay,
And across the Western ocean
We're bound away today.

At the banquet in the Town Hall the author remarked, after proposing "Sailors and Ships of Liverpool," that the subject was dear to his heart, because the ship was his college and harbor.

"Two hundred years ago," he said, "Liverpool made the first dock ever constructed in this world, and now has the most splendid to be found. The once little town has become the greatest maritime port in England. This has been brought about by the small, wooden ships which ventured without sufficient gear across the oceans to countries where the trading had to be done by ship captains.

"In those days there were no chronometers to indicate longitude, and if ships were wrecked, longboats were patched up from bits of wood which floated ashore, and then home sailed the captain and his crew.

"Today these conditions have changed, for less than 100 years ago a Nova Scotian and Liverpool merchant founded the Cunard Company. Once the western passage across the Atlantic took six weeks to two months, and sometimes ships returned, having made no port at all because of bad weather. Now, however, so regular are the schedules sailed that passengers land before the eggs shipped at Liverpool as 'new laid' become 'egg fresh,' and certainly before they have become 'eggs warranted.'"

Geneva Tariff Truce Opens Way to Wide Economic Co-operation

Draft Convention Adopted for Year Provides for Negotiations on Question Formerly Reserved Among Rights of National Sovereignty

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The first committee of the Conference on Concerted Economic Action sat until the early hours March 22 with the result that the second reading of the French project for a one year's tariff truce was adopted.

Thus the conference has justified its protracted proceedings by reaching an agreement for arresting the upward course of tariffs with the prospects of the convention being renewed, for the Italian proposal to limit its extension to a further six months was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

It may be said that the draft convention which it is hoped will be ratified by the governments concerned has been "shot full of holes" but this is the first time in history that a convention has been accepted by an international conference providing for friendly negotiations in the event of certain parties raising their tariffs.

For the first time states have come together to discuss the question of tariff stabilization and negotiations for concerted economic action. The conference may therefore be said to mark a definite step in advance, for tariffs have hitherto been regarded as a symbol of national sovereignty which every nation is entitled to impose without consulting its neighbors.

Tariffs were regarded as a weapon to be used for extorting concessions and played no small part in producing jealousies and suspicions which in their turn led to competition in armaments largely responsible for the World War. Now at last a breach has been made in the walls of economic nationalism by general recognition of the fact that excessive individualism in protecting markets is incompatible, not only with general prosperity but also defeats its own object.

The difficulty which arose at the last moment as to the date at which the governments should send their replies to the questionnaire and the time at which further conference should take place was finally disposed of by a compromise, the British delegation accepting the proposal that replies should be sent in if possible before Nov. 15 and that the date of summoning the second conference should be left to the Council of the League of Nations.

On the afternoon of March 22 the second committee completed its work, unanimously accepting the amended text of article one of the draft protocol regarding the program for future negotiations for economic adjustments submitted by British, French and Italian delegations.

According to the new text of article one no fixed date is set for sending in replies to questionnaire which is to be sent to governments, while it simply provides that negotiations concerning the program set forth in articles one and two of the protocol should take place before expiry of the tariff truce convention.

Consternation was caused in the first committee by the unexpected announcement of the Hungarian delegate that his government had instructed him not to sign the tariff truce convention. The Hungarian Government considers concessions made to Austria affect Hungarian interests in such a way as to make it impossible for Hungary to become a party to the convention.

WOMEN DEMAND RULING BY COURT ON JURY SERVICE

Connecticut League Considers Plan to Get Judicial View of Eligibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A proposal for mandamus proceedings to bring the contest for jury service for women before the Superior Court of Errors was discussed at a citizenship school held here under auspices of the Connecticut League of Women Voters.

Legal argument is to be based upon the contention that the word "men," in the definition "men of good character" defining jurors' qualifications, is a general term applying to men and women alike. Adherents of women's jury service have steadfastly held that no legal restriction against women citizens as jurors exists.

The consideration of securing action in the courts for jury service opens up a new line of attack for its adherents, who in several recent sessions of the Legislature have seen their bills for a change in the act defining jury requirements defeated.

The Connecticut League of Women Voters, which has been the leader in the campaign, is making preparations to secure speakers for other women's organizations in an effort to agitate the question and secure additional feminine support.

In response to a question, Mrs. William F. Worrall, of Meriden, state chairman of the league's committee on the legal status of women, and director of the citizenship school, outlined the procedure to be followed in the event that court proceedings to secure a Superior Court opinion are instituted. Through a town jury committee empowered to submit names for jury service, the league would have the name of a woman submitted for Superior Court service, she said.

A challenge from an attorney, on the ground that the prospective juror was unfit for service because of her sex, would constitute the basis for action, with mandamus proceedings to be brought in the event that the judge's ruling upheld the challenge. In all probability, an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

Women to Observe Vote Anniversary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Plans are announced at headquarters here for a cross-country chain of celebrations by the National League of Women Voters in recognition of the tenth anniversary years of woman suffrage. Assurances have been received that celebrations will be going on simultaneously in 35 states or more next Wednesday.

Proceedings of the New York celebration, including the addresses of Miss Katharine Luddington of Lyme, Conn., vice-president; Miss Belle Sherwin of Washington, D. C., president, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York, honorary president, will be carried to the country over a large radio hookup.

There is to be a special birthday party in Denver and league luncheons in Great Falls and Helena, Mont., Salt Lake City, Utah, Cedar Rapids, Ia., St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, Chicago, Providence, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami and New York.

"A celebration in every local league," is New Jersey's goal. Connecticut Maryland and Vermont are other eastern states planning various kinds of recognition events. Rhode Island and West Virginia has five "listening-in" parties planned.

PARIS CABINET CLEARING ROAD TO YOUNG PLAN

Early Ratification Likely, Although the Opposition Is Raising Obstacles

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Preparations to expedite ratification of the Young plan are proceeding apace. The Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees of the Chamber of Deputies, meeting in joint session, have heard detailed explanations of the Government's ratification project by the Premier, Andre Tardieu, and Paul Renaud, Minister of Finance. Aristide Briand also attended the joint sessions to answer such questions as concerned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Government can reasonably expect prompt ratification of the Young plan next week, although the Opposition continues to adopt obstructionist tactics whenever possible. In view of the fact that the Radicals and Socialists pledged their unqualified support to the meteoric Chautemps government's program for the prompt ratification they might have been expected at least to refrain from embarrassing a Tardieu government aiming at the same objective. But party antagonisms are not readily abandoned even in the face of important legislation having international significance and to which there is little real objection.

The principal objection of the Left parties to the ratification project is that it places too much power in the hands of the Finance Minister. A certain amount of opposition which might logically arise in the extreme Right of the Chamber, which views with apprehension evacuation of the Rhineland provided for by the Young plan, has failed to gain much prominence due to the stanch support which Conservative groups find it advisable to give the Tardieu Government.

The latest pronouncement made by the Senate Finance Committee is to the effect that there will be an excess of receipts over expenditures of 39,500,000 francs in the 1930 budget.

The Opposition is losing no opportunity of keeping the Government aware of the fact that it is very much alive. The Cabinet havingg drawn up an ambitious project for relief and reconstruction in the flooded areas of southwestern France, the Socialists have declared it entirely insufficient and have framed a counter project of their own.

GERMAN SHIP LINES IN TRADE ACCORD

BERLIN (AP)—"Close co-operation" between the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd, Germany's two largest shipping lines, is provided for in an agreement which is described by the press as coming very close to amalgamation of the two companies.

The agreement means that the 350 passenger and cargo boats of both concerns, totaling more than 2,000,000 tons, will not henceforth compete against each other, and the Hamburg-American line will not be obliged to construct giant liners such as the Bremen and Europa, which require enormous capital investment.

THACHER CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Judge Thomas Day Thacher of New York was confirmed March 22 by the Senate as Solicitor-General succeeding Charles E. Hughes Jr.

DOHENY FREED OF CHARGE IN OIL BRIBE CASE

Acquitted of 'Buying' Naval Lease From Fall, Who Was Convicted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edward L. Doheny was acquitted on a charge of bribing a former Cabinet officer. A jury of three women and nine men in the District of Columbia Supreme Court sustained Mr. Doheny's plea that the $100,000 he gave to Albert B. Fall, President Harding's Secretary of the Interior, was a loan, and set him free.

The Government charged that the money was given Mr. Fall to influence his award of the Elk Hills naval oil lease to a Doheny company.

Justice Hitz dismissed the jury after thanking it for its service and left the bench. The jury took but one ballot, coming in at 12:07 p. m., after deliberating one hour and six minutes.

After thanking the jurors, Mr. Doheny said that he had been confident of acquittal from the start.

Mr. Fall was convicted four months ago of accepting the money as a bribe and the contradictory verdict today has set up one of the most unique cases experienced in American jurisprudence.

The jury's decision leaves Mr. Fall, the former Cabinet officer, the only person to be convicted of charges growing out of the oil leases proper, though Harry F. Sinclair served a jail sentence for refusing to answer questions asked by a Senate committee and for criminal contempt of court.

The Government charged that Mr. Doheny gave Mr. Fall $100,000 on Nov. 30, 1921, for which he a year later received a lease to the rich naval oil land in California. Mr. Doheny testified that the money was a loan to an old friend and not connected in any way with the oil lease.

The Doheny charge was the last of six indictments returned by a grand jury, as a result of the oil leasing policies of the Interior Secretary of the Harding Administration, and except for appeal of the Fall case, ends the criminal prosecutions, unless the latter case is reversed and remanded for new trial.

Polish Observer Reports Locating of a New Comet

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—A new comet of the seventh magnitude has been discovered by Professor Wilk, assistant astronomer at Cracow Observatory, it was announced here March 21. The comet was found in the Constellation Pisces.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis. (AP)—Edwin Frost, director of Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago astronomical vantage point here, said that the report credited to Professor Wilk of the Cracow (Poland) Observatory, of the discovery of a new comet in the Constellation Pisces, was no doubt correct."

CHICAGO (AP)—William D. MacMillan, professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago, when informed of the reported discovery of a new comet in the Constellation Pisces by a Polish astronomer, said that the first observation of a new comet meant little. Up to a dozen of them are found every year, he said.

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Robert G. Aitken, associate director of Lick Observatory, said a comet of the seventh magnitude, such as was reported discovered by Professor Wilk at Cracow Observatory, is too faint to be visible to the naked eye. One of the sixth magnitude, he said, can be seen without the use of a telescope.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard observatory, said March 22 that the new comet discovered by Professor Wilk of Cracow observatory, Poland, was "nothing unusual" and "nothing to comment on." He said the comet was observed at the Harvard observatory March 21 and that the observation confirmed previous announcements regarding it.

Turks to Participate in Greek Centenary

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

THE Turkish Minister, Enis Bey, has informed the Greek Foreign Minister, Andrew Michalacopoulos, that he has received instructions from Angora to participate with all the legation personnel in the Greek centenary celebrations.

It is the first time since the proclamation of the independence of Greece that Turkey will have been represented in Greek national festivities. Turkish quarters explain the reversal of policy by the fact that Greece also, like Turkey, revolted on March 25 against a regime that had abolished its liberties.

Open Debates in World Law Parley Asked

Nationality Issue at Hague Causes Protests Against Secret Meetings

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Married women should be able to acquire new nationality by naturalization, without consent of a husband, according to the Estonian delegate at the first conference for the codification of international law, now in session here. He demands the insertion of a clause to this effect in the text of a convention which a committee of the conference is drafting on the subject of nationality. He says the Estonian law provides that wives and children of foreigners can express their wish to acquire Estonian citizenship, despite the wish of their husband or father, if they possess requirements for that naturalization.

Chile claims that for a century she has given effect to the thesis that nationality should not depend upon civil status—that is, civil status should not be the cause of discrimination as regards acquisition or loss of nationality. Chile answers the cry of danger of two nationalities to family unity by the statement that if law imposes nationality on individuals who do not love the country, then there is some danger of its introducing an element of disruption, instead of an element of cohesion.

The sittings of the nationality committee continue to be held in private, only brief summaries of the proceedings being issued. The question of protection to be given to individuals possessing a double nationality caused a lively discussion between the nations most affected, whether by emigration or immigration, and has been left rather vague.

The opinion is freely expressed that matters of such importance to the nations and individuals concerned would be better discussed openly in public—that the world's press should be encouraged to report the discussions fully so that their trend may be known to the people, and if necessary controlled by public opinion.

Others again hold that the points under discussion are matters solely for legal and administrative experts. Possibly the legal and administrative experts underestimate the public interest in the matter.

Currant-Bun Title Sought by Britons

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The question whether John Henry Hayes, vice-chamberlain of the Royal Household, or Walter James Womersley, Member of Parliament for Grimsby, can bake the better currant buns is to be tried out by these experts in the House of Commons kitchen.

The affair began at a recent public dinner at which Mr. Womersley criticized the menu arranged by Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Hayes expressed doubt whether Mr. Womersley could cook fish cakes, even if he did represent England's chief fish center.

Mr. Womersley thereupon alleged Mr. Hayes could not bake currant buns. Mr. Hayes did not let this pass. "I'll guarantee to bake better currant buns," he said, "than you can between now and Good Friday," and he is to be kept to his word.

'All Pupils Will Please Pay Attention,' Said Teacher. They Did; Both of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Dauphin County, of which Harrisburg is the county seat, has what is believed to be the smallest school in point of numbers of pupils in the United States. This diminutive school is located on Haldeman's Island, in the Susquehanna River, and its pupils number two—a boy and girl. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Peters, tenants of the farm at the head of the island.

The island also has the distinction of being probably the smallest regularly incorporated borough in the United States, and contains four fertile farms, with two owners. It was first surveyed in 1760 and soon thereafter became known as Baskins Island, owned by William and John Baskins.

Haldeman's Island, as it is now called, has never been connected with the western mainland by a bridge and the primitive method of crossing that part of the Susquehanna River is by a flatboat. During the winter and spring freshets, the inhabitants of the island are marooned for several weeks at a time. These conditions are largely responsible for the little school building perched high above the river in the center of the island that at present houses two lone pupils being taught by Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman.

In years gone by, when the four farms were tenanted, there were as many as 10 pupils enrolled in the school. Now only one farm has a tenant. The teacher, in order to begin her duties each day, must cross from the mainland in a rowboat.

MRS. OWEN HAS RIGHT TO RETAIN HER SEAT

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House elections committee on March 22 agreed on the final form of a report to the House, holding that Ruth Bryan Owen, Representative, Democratic, was entitled to retain her seat from the Fourth Florida District.

Mrs. Owen's election had been contested by W. C. Lawson, a Republican, on the ground that she had not fulfilled the citizenship requirements of her marriage to a British army officer.

BRITISH BACK PACT OF U. S. AND JAPAN

Goal of Americans and English Said to Be Three-Power Treaty

ITALO-FRENCH ISSUE IS STILL UNSOLVED

Briand to Return to London "When There Is Work to Be Done"

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It is generally felt that a three-power treaty is the most the naval conference can hope to achieve on tonnages.

The Franco-Italian situation has become very difficult of solution along present lines and the most fertile suggestions so far have failed to make any headway. Even a three-power treaty depends upon a number of highly difficult questions such as the Tokyo Government's stand on the American agreement and the British Government's ability to adhere to the Rapidan figures without reservations, rendering the ratification by the United States Senate difficult.

Last week saw no meetings beyond a few private discussions and none are scheduled for next week.

It is now admitted in all official circles in London that, barring something totally unexpected, a three-power agreement is all that the naval conference can achieve as far as the actual limitation of navies is concerned. Even this much is dependent now upon the action of the Tokyo Government. A British spokesman on March 21 made the highly significant explanation that the American-Japanese understanding, which hitherto everyone has understood as a two-power negotiation, must henceforth be regarded as a three-power understanding to which Great Britain heartily subscribes.

British and American Goal

This broadening of the two-power understanding by the British spokesman is considered here as a convincing admission that a three-power naval treaty is now the goal of the British and American delegations.

To some extent, it is claimed, the previous talk of a three-power agreement was intended to bring pressure upon the French and [illegible]. But this pressure has had no appreciable effect. The French and Italians are seemingly quite as far from agreement as ever. Indeed it is asserted in French and Italian circles here that the London negotiations have considerably widened, rather than narrowed, the gap between the two Latin powers.

Certainly in the press of both countries, mutual recriminations have replaced the lull which had been the keynote of Franco-Italian relations during the last year or two. All the French delegates have left London except Aimé de Fleuriau, who as Ambassador must remain at his post. Aristide Briand announces that he doesn't expect to come back to London unless there is work to be done, F. Pietri, J. L. Dumesnil and M. Massigli have also returned to France. M. Dumesnil and M. Pietri announce that they expect to come back to London the first of next week. Official reports from Paris state that the French departures from London "mark the decision of the French Government to take no active part in the naval conference so long as the present group of circumstances is unchanged." Under the circumstances, although the delegates would still welcome any suggestion enabling the drafting of a treaty embracing all five powers it is recognized officially that the present deadlock cannot be allowed indefinitely to hold up the work of the conference.

Alternatives Facing British

A three-power treaty as previously indicated would preferably include the Rapidan figures, but to preserve this basis the British Government must either ignore French building or include a reservation permitting the abrogation of the treaty in the event of the building by other powers being considered as menacing.

Much would depend upon the exact terms of this safeguarding clause. It is recognized that the United States Senate and public opinion would be reluctant to accept a reservation which allowed parity to be revised upward at the slightest notice. A repetition or modification of Article 21 in the Washington Treaty has been frequently mentioned, but some believe this would not be acceptable to the British because their right to commence construction would be dependent upon the agreement of the United States and Japan. Another suggestion frequently made is a treaty adhering to the inflexibility of the Rapidan figures for two or three years with a safeguarding clause becoming effective thereafter. Undoubtedly drafts of a three-power treaty have been made by the experts, and when the delegations publicly give up hope of including French and Italian tonnage figures, the work should proceed rapidly along other lines. At the moment the decision rests with Japan.

8 OF 21 JUGOSLAV 'REDS' CONVICTED

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—The trial of 21 Communists under the Defense of the Realm Act was concluded March 22.

Thirteen of the prisoners were acquitted while the remainder received sentences ranging from one to ten years at hard labor.

NEW PLANET NOT VERY BRIGHT, AND UNLIKE NEPTUNE

Believed Yellow Not Blue Like Neptunian Neighbor and Uranus

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. (AP)—Tabulation and study which are going forward in connection with the newly discovered trans-Neptunian planet were described in a signed statement issued March 21 by Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of Lowell Observatory here.

The new planet was first recorded on photographic plates at Lowell Observatory last Jan. 21 in approximately the position in which the late Dr. Percival Lowell, founder of the observatory, predicted it would be.

"The earlier searching work, laborious and uncertain because of less efficient instrumental means, could be resumed much more effectively early last year with the very efficient new Lawrence-Lowell telescope especially designed for this particular problem," said Dr. Slipher.

"Some weeks ago, on plates he made with this instrument, G. W. Tombaugh, assistant on the Lowell Observatory staff, using the blink comparator, found a very exceptional object, which since has been studied carefully. It has been photographed regularly by Astronomer C. O. Lampland with the 42-inch reflector, and also observed visually by Astronomer E. C. Slipher with the large refractor.

Much Under Cameras

"The new object was first recorded on the search plates of Jan. 21, 23 and 29, 1930, and since Feb. 19 it has been followed closely. Besides the numerous plates of it with the new photographic telescope, the object has been recorded on more than a score of plates with the large reflector, by Lampland, who is measuring both series of plates for the position of the object.

"Its rate of motion he has measured at intervals between observation with results that appear to place the object outside of Neptune's orbit at an indicated distance of about 40 to 43 astronomical units. During a period of more than seven weeks the object has remained close to the ecliptic; the whole of it has passed from 12 days after opposition point to within about 20 days of its stationary point.

"Its rate of retrogression, March 10 to 11, was about 30 degrees a day. In its apparent path and in its rate of motion it conforms closely to the expected behavior of the trans-Neptunian body, at about Lowell's predicted distance.

"There has not been an opportunity to complete measurements and accurate reductions of positions of the object requisite for use in the computations of the orbit, but it is realized that the orbit's elements are much to be desired, and this important work is in hand.

Not Very Bright

"In brightness the object is only about fifteenth magnitude. Examination of it in the large refractor, but without very good seeing conditions, has not revealed certain indication of a planetary disc. Neither in brightness nor in apparent size is the object comparable with Neptune.

"Many attempts at comparative color tests indicate it does not have the blue color of Neptune and Uranus, but hint rather that its color is yellowish, more like the inner planets. Such indications as we have of the object suggest low albedo and high density.

"Thus far our knowledge of it is based largely upon its observed path and its determined rates of motion. These with its position and distance appear to fit only those of any object found beyond Neptune, and one apparently fulfilling Lowell's theoretical findings.

"While it is thus too early to say much about this remarkable object and much caution and concern are felt because of the necessary interpretations involved in announcing its discovery before its status is fully demonstrated yet it has appeared a clear duty to science to make its existence known in time to permit other astronomers to observe it while in favorable position, before it falls too low in the evening sky for effective observation."

60-Word 'Baby Volstead Act' Brief but of Weighty Import

Is Merely Amendment to Massachusetts General Laws, but Repeal Would Open State Wide to Bootleggers and Their Illicit Wares

What is the "Baby Volstead Act" that wet leaders in Massachusetts propose to have repealed?

Large as it looms in the public eye, it is far from a voluminous document. As a matter of fact it contains only about 60 words. Here it is:

"No person shall manufacture, transport by aircraft, watercraft, or vehicle, import or export spirituous or intoxicating liquor as defined by Section Three, or certain non-intoxicating beverages as defined by Section One, unless in each instance he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required thereof by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder."

And that's that.

Are there no other laws in the State governing the liquor traffic?

Most assuredly. There are the General Laws, Chapter 138, containing 89 sections and more than 30 amendments, The "Baby Volstead Act" is merely one of the amendments, passed in May, 1923.

Why, then, are the wets concentrating so emphatically on repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" which occupies so small a portion of the General Laws?

Dry League Head Explains

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, answers that. He says: "It is the link in the state laws which binds state enforcement facilities with those of the Federal Government, because it is the only state law attaching penalties to transportation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors within the State."

The "Baby Volstead Act" aims at the very source of liquor supply when it penalizes manufacture, Mr. Davis added. With it, state police are bound to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he went on, but without it, state police are under no obligation to arrest those manufacturing intoxicants or those transporting it, and the entire burden of enforcement then rests on a totally inadequate force of federal agents.

The sale of intoxicants, however, would still be unlawful under the general laws, Mr. Davis explained. But he viewed that situation in the light of a man who presented a baby with a stick of dynamite, then stood by hoping he wouldn't drop it, yet watching expectantly in the hope of catching it if he should.

Bootleggers, speakeasy proprietors and other commercial interests will benefit most from repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act," the Anti-Saloon League head pointed out, and because of that they are the chief supporters of the movement toward repeal.

The Bootleggers' Bugaboo

Penalties on manufacture and transportation are the bugaboos of the bootlegger, Mr. Davis continued. Remove them and his supply becomes easily accessible, thus presenting an open invitation to greater lawlessness than that which already exists, he said.

"The whole movement, then," the Anti-Saloon chief pointed out, "toward repeal of the 'Baby Volstead Act,' is aimed at breaking down of the laws of the Nation."

"The 'Baby Volstead Act,' passed on a referendum vote in November, 1924, will probably appear again on the ballots at the next state elections," Mr. Davis said, "and the voter should know what he is voting on before marking his ballot. For this expressed purpose, the Anti-Saloon League has put out a pamphlet, containing the names of nearly 100 Greater Boston men of distinction in various departments of activity, who pledge themselves as opposed to repeal of the Baby Act, listing several points for consideration by the voter. They are:

"Liquor traffic must be controlled by law and the 'Baby Volstead Act' is the only state law which controls transportation.

"Repeal of the act would not affect the law on sales but only on transportation and manufacture of liquor. After such repeal, anyone could manufacture and transport liquor without interference by state officers, thus increasing the supply of bootleg liquor, lowering the price and increasing the selling against the law.

"Repeal would encourage the use of liquor by those to whom the habit of drinking is an overpowering vice and not a society occasion.

"Repeal would increase the numbers of drunken automobile drivers making the highways less safe.

"Repeal would reduce the efficiency of industries at a time when competition is keen from the South and West."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler; dinner, Railroad Agents Association of New England, Parlor A, B and C, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; members' night, illustrated talk on "A Trip to Banana-Land," auspices United Fruit Company, motion picture on "Reporting the World," Boston Transcript Film, Auditorium, 8.

Copley-Plaza; dance, Southern Club, Ballroom and Foyer, 8.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Wilbur—Fritz Leiber in "King Lear"; Saturday afternoon, "The Taming of the Shrew."
Tremont—"Gambling."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"A Night Off."
Majestic—"The Chocolate Soldier."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ford Hall Forum; talk on "Modernism and the Future of Literature," by Max Eastman, poet, critic and psychologist, concert by Mischa Tulin playing on R. C. A. Theremin Instrument, William Marr, accompanist, Ford Hall, 7:30.

Boston Public Library; talk by William Trufant Foster on "Progress and Plenty," Lecture Hall, 3:30; chamber concert by London String Quartet, Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; concert by the Filipino Melody Boys assisted by Alta Nicholson, entertainer, Auditorium, 4.

Museum of Fine Arts; lecture on "St. Gaudens," by Mr. Seaver, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; last fireside forum in series, discussion lead by Mrs. William Z. Ripley on "Do We Want State Protection for Ideas," 5 Walnut Street, 7:30.

Concert by Chorus, First Church, Boston, corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated lecture on "Famous Scenes and Men of Early Boston," Lecture Room, 9 and 1:30; illustrated talk on "How Old Mother Earth Shaped Boston," Lecture Hall, 10; lecture on "By Camel Across the Sahara," Lecture Hall; illustrated lecture on "Rolf and Randi of Norway," Lecture Hall, 11:45.

Luncheon, New England Women's Club, talk on "Law Observance," by Gaspar Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 12:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Woman's Club Class in Interior Decoration, Library Hall, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepère, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Bartolozzi.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature. Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians. Special Tercentenary display of pictures, maps, drawings and case of colonial articles.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place.—Etchings, paintings and water colors, by Martin Lewis. Also exhibition of color prints. Through March 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine paintings, water colors and drawings by William Yarrow. Through March 30.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street.—Drawings by Stuyvestant Van Veen. Through March 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street.—Drawings in sepia, by Gurdan Saltonstall Howe. Flower impressions by Arthur F. Musgrave. Lithographs by Teng-Kwie. Through March 29.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings of child life and six new dog study prints by Diana Thorne.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square.—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street.—Paintings by Elizabeth E. Brown and Louis Novak. Through March 31.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street.—Paintings by American and European artists.

J. F. Olson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge.—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street.—Oils by Harley Perkins. Other paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through March 25.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by W. Harry Smith. Through March 31.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, March 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 22, in the South End Branch of the Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday afternoon, March 23, in Symphony Hall, the Brahms Festival with an orchestral concert, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Artur Schnabel, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 23, in the City Point Branch of the Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Sunday evening, March 23, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Monday evening, March 24, in Symphony Hall, the Brahms Festival with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Harvard and Radcliffe Chorus, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 25, in Symphony Hall, the Brahms Festival with the Burgin String Quartet; Artur Schnabel, pianist; Margaret Matzenauer, contralto; a choir from Harvard and Radcliffe.

Wednesday morning, March 26, at the Hotel Statler, Sigrid Onegrin, contralto.

Wednesday evening, March 26, in Symphony Hall, the Brahms Festival with an orchestral and choral concert, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, March 27, in Jordan Hall, concert by Baldassare Ferlazzo, violinist.

Friday afternoon, March 28, in Symphony Hall, twentieth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 29, in Jordan Hall, concert by Stanley Lictenstein, tenor.

Saturday evening, March 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 30, in Symphony Hall, concert by Serge Rakhaminoff, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 30, in Jordan Hall, concert by James Byars, tenor.

Tuesday evening, April 1, in Paine Hall, Harvard, concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 3, in Sanders Theater, Harvard, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 3, in Jordan Hall, concert by Frances Gettys, soprano.

Friday afternoon, April 4, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 5, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

BOND ISSUE VOTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — The city council unanimously voted a bond issue of $960,000, largely for school construction, and appropriated $642,000 for immediate construction of a junior high school building. While the bond issue paves the way for a needed school expansion program, quick action was stressed in order to provide employment.

N.E. Anti-Mosquito Plan Progressing

Progress toward a comprehensive system of mosquito control is reported to the New England Council by Col. Frederick H. Payne, chairman of its industrial committee and president of the Massachusetts Mosquito Control Association.

Bills have been introduced into the Legislature to start proper control at Provincetown and to make the present mosquito law more effective. At the suggestion of the association, mosquito surveys have been requested by 131 towns of the State, and these will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

In New Haven, Conn., a program of swamp draining, laid out two years ago, is nearing completion. When finished, more than 600,000 feet of ditches will have been dug and many acres of salt marsh drained.

TEACHERS TO CONVENE HERE

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Physical Education Association will be held at the Hotel Statler in Boston, April 1 to 5, with an anticipated attendance of nearly 3000 supervisors, directors, and teachers of physical education from all parts of the United States. The National Amateur Athletic Federation will hold its sixth annual meeting in connection with the convention.

CHURCH ADVERTISING DAY SET

The weekly advertising luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, to be held at the Hotel Statler at 12:30 next Tuesday noon, will be observed as Church Advertising Day. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Russel H. Stafford, minister of the Old South Church, and the Rev. Michael J. Ahearn of Weston College.

KLEIN TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant United States Secretary of Commerce, is to address members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting March 27 at the chamber. He has been giving a series of radio talks in recent weeks entitled, "A Week of the World's Business," from Station WMAL, Washington, each Sunday night.

Narrow Gauge Rates Increased

An increase in cash rates from 10 to 15 cents on the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad with trip tickets at 12½ cents, has been granted by the Department of Public Utilities to take effect May 4.

Students won a signal victory when the commission recommended that provisions be made whereby school children may purchase tickets at 7½ cents. A recommendation was also included that provisions be made for six-trip tickets, good from Lynn stations to Boston or Winthrop with exit coupons for 90 cents.

A patron using trip tickets retains an exit coupon worth 2½ cents when presenting his fare. Returning at night he deposits only 10 cents and yields his coupon.

It is estimated that the fare increase awarded after long controversy will bring the railroad an added volume of from $50,000 to $75,000.

HOUSE APPROVES AID FOR 'OLD IRONSIDES'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The French resolution to provide $300,000 to complete restoration of the old frigate Constitution was adopted unanimously today by the House.

COAL RATE HEARING OFF

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Public Service Commission announces that the hearing in the New England coal rate case scheduled for March 30 has been indefinitely postponed. The case arose out of the complaints charging discrimination in coal rate tariff by railroads serving New England shippers. An examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission will hear the evidence.

GIRL RESERVES CONFER

BROCKTON, Mass. (AP)—More than 150 High School Girl Reserves opened a three-day conference here March 21 at the Y. W. C. A. with the Brockton Students' Club as the hostess organization. The speakers at the banquet were Miss Mary Quayle of Worcester, Miss Katherine Van Etten, vocational adviser of the Boston Girl Reserves, and Miss Abbie Graham, authoress. At night the girls attended a style show and engaged in informal recreation.

Theaters

The Davidods

A novel order of puppets, neither dangled on strings from aloft, nor thrust up on a glove from below, drew to Steinert Hall last night a large audience evidently curious to find out what manner of players the Davidods might be. The diminutive figures—a trifle too diminutive for a large hall—proved to be marvels of workmanship and design, standing on not too visible pedestals and cleverly manipulated from below. Puppets of this nature have been used at various times and in various countries, but, presumably on account of a certain unavoidable stiffness in their movements, they have not come into universal popularity. Nevertheless Mr. Dodd, who manipulated all the figures, indicated that his puppets can develop a wide range of movements and that their stability gives them certain advantages not open to Guignol or Punch.

But once the type of mechanism is accepted—and on the whole it matters little what the order of mechanism may be—the main interest must ultimately be in the play itself and the acting thereof. "Alice Through the Looking-Glass," straight from the book, makes a charming play. Mr. Dodd caught the charm, and when he and his sister, who ably helps him with the music and the reading of the female parts, have remedied certain defects of the actor's technique, his entertainment will add the necessary speed and spontaneity to the large number of beautifully contrived scenes which he presents.

Town and College of Amherst Contribute Share of Writers

City Has Claim on 101 Authors Whose Works Fill 534 Volumes—Edward Hitchcock, Helen Hunt Jackson, Eugene Field Included

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass. — Collections of works of Amherst authors, made by the Jones Library, have disclosed that this little city and Amherst College have contributed 101 writers whose work has made a lasting imprint upon American literature. Their work includes a total of 534 volumes.

Edward Hitchcock, third president of Amherst College, is known not only because of his splendid work for the college, but also as a brilliant author. His writings fill 25 volumes, exclusive of some 35 pamphlets of sermons and like works, 94 research articles, and 80 newspaper contributions. In the field of drama, "The Downfall of Napoleon," which he himself considered childish, found much favor around the countryside. Dr. Hitchcock was noted as an advocate of temperance and his contributions won a number of prizes for essays on that subject.

Many other gifted literary men have appeared in the Hitchcock family, including Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, Dr. Edward H. Hitchcock 2d, and Dr. E. H. Hitchcock 3d. In all, 46 volumes were filled by the literary efforts of the Hitchcock family.

Two doors above the Hitchcock home is located the birthplace of Helen Hunt Jackson, famous poet, novelist, and author of juvenile books. Her writing life was comparatively brief, a space of 14 years, but during that time she composed more than 20 volumes of charming tales and poems.

Across the street from the Jackson home lived Professor Tuckerman, famous for his works on botany. He discovered and named Tuckerman's Ravine, well known to the nature lovers of Amherst.

Noah Webster, eminent compiler of the dictionary and spelling book, was also among the well-known residents of the town. Although his fame rests mainly upon those two works, he also wrote concerning history, war, banking, slavery and on a diversity of subjects.

On Amity Street is the house which was the home of Eugene Field, hero of American children, and one of the most famous of Amherst writers. His "Little Book of Western Verse" and "Second Book of Verse" are renowned throughout the world.

Known as the "mysterious recluse of Amherst" or "the lady dressed in white," Emily Dickinson composed a myriad of poems which have since taken the literary world by storm. Posthumously published, her five volumes of letters and poems have served as mile-posts in American poetry. Her niece, Madame Bianchi, is now living in the house next to that formerly occupied by Miss Dickinson and besides being the editor of her aunt's works, is herself a novelist and poet of note.

Robert Frost ranks paramount among the writers of a more modern time. Well known to the college and much admired by the world, he stands as one of the principal figures in the realm of poetry today. Other authors include the late Professor Tyler, author of the "Whence and Whither of Man," and the "History of Amherst." Ray Stannard Baker has written the "Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson," which has attracted considerable attention. Mr. Baker is equally well known as David Grayson, who portrays the simple, homely, country life. Another Amherst man who writes concerning country life and who has also written a number of works about dogs and antiques is Walter A. Dyer, graduate of the college.

Mount Holyoke College Girl Pays Quaint Honor to Its Founder

Doll Dressed as of That Period When Mary Lyon Was Alive Placed in Room She Occupied to Perpetuate Associations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — It was just a century ago that Mary Lyon began her endeavors to found a girls' college. Gradually her interest came to center in this town as a desirable location. On the northern edge of the village is a yellow gambrel-roof house, built in 1788, where Miss Lyon was a frequent visitor while developing the plan she so dearly cherished. The house was then the home of Byron Smith, who had a daughter of about the age of Miss Lyon. On such occasions Miss Lyon occupied the guest room on the second floor.

Now this old house, little changed in the course of time, houses a group of Mount Holyoke College girls. The room where Miss Lyon slept is occupied by Pamela Jacobs of Nutley, N. J. Its hand-carved wood paneling and quaint window seats and shutters have been preserved in the original state.

It seemed desirable that the association of Miss Lyon with this room should be kept alive. To that end Miss Jacobs's mother, Mrs. W. C. Jacobs, with the aid and advice of Pamela's grandmother, dressed a doll to represent Miss Lyon and this doll has been given to the house, known as "The Sycamores," and will be a permanent occupant of the room.

The doll has been dressed after the mode said to have prevailed in Mary Lyon's period. She has a brown silk dress, with full-flowing skirts and tightly fitted bodice having small brass buttons, a white collar with tatting edging, and a handkerchief edged with tatting and embroidered with her initials. She has ankle ties and white pantalets showing below her skirts. Lace mitts, a long circular cape of brown plush, and a poke bonnet of the same material complete the costume. A little hat box has been provided, with a white cap to be exchanged for the poke bonnet for informal house wear.

Thus attired, the Mary Lyon doll reposes on a cushion in a south window, looking down toward the college, just as Mary Lyon herself gazed and dreamed her dream in years agone. On the Sunday nearest to the birthday anniversary of Miss Lyon a party was given recently by Miss Jacobs, who, assisted by yher mother, received girls and their mothers, most of the company being dressed in the mode of past centuries. Some came in old-fashioned buggies and carryalls. The guests were treated to old-fashioned foods and confections.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature in the afternoon; strong northwest winds diminishing Sunday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 20.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature in the afternoon; strong northwest winds diminishing.

Northern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature in the afternoon; diminishing westerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	18	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	12
Boston	21	Nantucket	24
Buffalo	18	New Orleans	54
Calgary	24	New York	20
Charleston	62	Pittsburgh	18
Chicago	26	Philadelphia	22
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	16
Des Moines	28	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	12	San Francisco	52
Galveston	56	St. Louis	30
Hatteras	46	St. Paul	28
Helena	38	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	42	Tampa	64
Kansas City	30	Washington	24
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:34 p. m., Sunday 5:48 a. m.
Height of tides, 7.5 feet, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:28 p. m.

SPRINGFIELD INVOKES SUNDAY LAW OF 1692

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Because of complaints that he says have been made to him, Police Chief W. J. Quilty has invoked a Sunday law dating back to 1692 to compel garages to limit their Sunday activities to wholly necessary work and automobile sales places to cease Sunday business.

The campaign as concerns garages is aimed principally at the practice of washing cars on Sundays. Garage owners, declaring that the custom of washing cars on Sunday is necessary because many car owners can have this done at no other time, plan to bring a court case to test the statute, and in this Chief Quilty said he was willing to co-operate with them.

CURLEY CRITICIZES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Charging that there is "something wrong" with the Boston Police Department, Mayor James M. Curley has called a conference between police and court officials for next month, to discuss ways of preventing any chance of Boston becoming a haven of refuge for the criminals "thrown out" of the larger cities.

The Mayor said there was something out of place with the organization of the police force, that its expenditures had increased, its staff had grown despite the installation of new traffic lights, and that the sentences imposed on criminals were too lenient. He has no solution to the problems but hopes in the conference to produce remedies.

MORE NEW MEMBERS JOIN TRADE CHAMBER

Results of the intensive membership campaign of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, March 3 to 7, are still being felt and the number of applications for membership grows day by day as the "follow-through" work continues. At present a total of 652 new members have been secured. From 100 to 250 additional names are considered possibilities as the completion of the preliminary work of the "Boston Chamber of Commerce Week" bears fruit, say officials of that organization. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, said that the new members will be officially welcomed at a luncheon meeting in April.

'Y' SEEKS $146,978 IN BUDGET CAMPAIGN

There are 898 students from other countries in the colleges of Greater Boston. To aid them in orienting themselves to the ways of this country, to provide opportunities for them to meet and associate with Americans in social and home life, and to assist them in times of need, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association maintains a full-time secretary, James B. Watson. Forty-nine countries are represented in the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, of which he is the director. Thirty-two schools have students in it.

But the work is not self-supporting and the cost has to be included in the annual budget of the "Y." The budget for 1930 amounts to $146,978. The campaign to get it will take place from March 24 to April 4, under the direction of William J. Davidson.

NEW DARTMOUTH MAGAZINE

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—A new magazine, to be called the Fine Arts, will be offered to the Dartmouth undergraduates within a few weeks, it is announced by the directing board, Nelson A. Rockefeller '30, Francis Horn '30 and Walter P. Chrysler Jr. '30.

CADETS GRADUATE

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will present commissions as ensigns to 28 cadets on May 15 at the graduation exercises of the United States Coast Guard Academy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BASEMENT

ONTARIO PROVES PAROLE'S MERIT BY MEN'S RECORD

More Than 80 Per Cent Re-establish Themselves in Home Towns

The searching inquiry to which penal conditions are being subjected is disclosing a greater need for crime prevention and rehabilitation work. The necessity for parental action to safeguard youth and the efforts to aid the released prisoner to find a place in the social scheme are described in six articles, the last of which follows.

By LLOYD ROBERTS

OTTAWA—Ontario's methods of rehabilitating those who have been convicted of offenses against its laws have been so fruitful that they are being studied by administrators of justice and social reform throughout the world.

Ontario is not experimenting with anything new. All its methods are known and most of them being utilized to some extent in Great Britain and the United States. It is in their administration that the Province is perhaps unique.

Under Ontario's parole system, a prisoner on an indeterminate sentence is allowed to leave the prison, rejoin his family and carry on his ordinary business during the remainder of his term under certain specified restrictions.

While the Dominion Government maintains six federal penitentiaries for offenders receiving determinate sentences of two years or more, each of the nine provinces handles its own problem where lesser offenses are concerned.

In addition to the common gaol Ontario has gaol farms and reformatories, in both of which the extramural permit and the parole are practiced. Nearly 80 years ago Charles Reade the novelist wrote, "Would it not be possible for many of these prisoners to sleep in prison and work outside of the prison walls during the day to earn a living for their families?"

This is what extramural permit means, and it has been working satisfactorily in Ontario for the last six years. Besides this there have been modifications in treatment of prisoners, by keeping them on prison farms, or in cities and towns under decent conditions, supplying them with proper food and clothing, so as to prevent the demoralization which resulted from former methods of treatment. The indeterminate sentence and parole, however, is the chief source of hope and incentive to reform to inmates of these institutions.

In an Ontario reformatory the indeterminate sentence may be for any term for one day to two years less one day. It must be preceded by at least a three-month definite sentence. E. Coatsworth, judge of the Municipal Court of Toronto, referring to its advantages, says:

"There is a certain amount of give and take about it, which is regarded favorably. The Crown and the prisoner each see the advantage and protection in it. It is, so to speak, a gesture or intimation to the parole board, from the judge or magistrate pronouncing the sentence, that, if other things are favorable, the prisoner may be let out on parole at any time after the end of the definite sentence. It brings hope to the prisoner and still retains confidence and power in the Crown."

Prisoners Interviewed

The parole work is carried out by a board of parole consisting of nine members, who meet once in two months at each of the seven reformatory institutions, to interview prisoners and determine whether any prisoner shall be allowed his liberty on parole under the indeterminate sentence or on extramural permit on his definite sentence.

The board is entirely nonpolitical and independent in its actions. As a general rule young or first offenders are most favorably considered, while old offenders or those who have been paroled before are not paroled unless under special circumstance or a very strong case for relief is made out.

No prisoner is allowed out on parole for whom employment is not immediately available. After being paroled, and during the remainder of his sentence, he is under supervision of the parole officer and has to report monthly or whenever required, and is frequently also under the supervision of some local person, such as the chief of police or clergyman or employer.

The results are abundantly justifying the faith the public has in this great work on behalf of an unfortunate class of humanity. Last year there were nearly 600 prisoners out on parole and extramural permit, men who, to the extent of 80 to 85 per cent, were complying with the rules and re-establishing themselves in their respective communities.

Another Toronto police official who adds to his responsibility of sentencing offenders the greater responsibility of reclaiming them afterward is Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, chief of police. Last May he organized the Citizens' Service Association of Canada for the specific purpose of caring for the remaining 60 per cent of prisoners who do not come under the parole board and who have no special organization interested in their welfare.

With the co-operation of these various agencies it is not surprising that Ontario justice has won an enviable reputation.

Move to Limit Cotton Output Progressing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Nearly 50 of the chief executives of the cotton manufacturing corporations of New Bedford and surrounding territory participated in a general meeting on March 21 called for the purpose of discussing the movement now underway throughout the cotton industry to limit the hours of operation of all cotton mills, regardless of their location. The meeting was sponsored by the Cotton Textile Institute. George A. Sloan, president, was the guest of honor and principal speaker.

The movement, which started about six weeks ago, to limit the hours of operation of the mills is national. Local support from leading cotton mill men has been considerable. Its object is to limit the active operation of all cotton mills to not more than 55 hours for the day shift and not more than 50 hours for the night shift, or 105 hours a week, in all, including all overtime.

The Cotton Textile Institute is definitely behind the idea and has been actively agitating the subject among cotton manufacturers in the South and in the North. Already mills with an aggregate equipment of 345,000 looms and 14,370,000 spindles have indorsed the movement and undertaken to see that their own plants do not exceed the schedule under any circumstances, it is said.

This constitutes more than 50 per cent of the entire cotton manufacturing industry in the United States. Rapid additions to the list are taking place. It is expected that the time is near when virtually every mill in the country will have subscribed to the proposal, speakers reported.

The depression that the cotton mills throughout the country have been facing has done much to emphasize the need for co-operative action. In moving to curb excessive production by limiting the hours of mill operation, the institute has everywhere encountered cordiality to the co-operative idea.

Mr. Sloan declared that there is ample testimony to support the statement that the movement is receiving nation-wide support, so far as the cotton textile industry is concerned.

WILLIAMS ADOPTS DEAN'S LIST PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The administration of Williams College has announced the inauguration of a dean's list, a plan by which all freshmen and sophomores with a B average will be freed from compulsory class attendance, each student to arrange attendance with his instructor. Sixty-one lower classmen are eligible to benefit by the plan which takes effect at once.

Certain restrictions to the arrangement, have been laid. The first and last classes after and before vacations may not be cut, and the physical training courses and certain freshman required courses are excluded. Honors work carried on by the two upper classes remains as heretofore. Juniors and seniors are not being affected by the new plan which the administration makes clear is experimental.

CONGRESS GROUP SOUGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, introduced a concurrent resolution asking for three senators and three representatives to represent Congress at the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony in the summer of 1930.

Boston Bank to Snap 60,000 Checks Daily in Camera Record of Business

Cancelled checks are to be the actors in a motion picture drama to be filmed every week day by the Atlantic National Bank, of Boston.

The bank has completed arrangements with the Recordak Corporation, a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Company, for the installation of machines which will preserve a facsimile record of each of the 60,000 checks that pass through the bank every day. The record is to safeguard both the bank and its customers against loss or destruction of the checks and to make a permanent record of the payment.

The photographs will be taken on the same type of film used in amateur motion-picture projectors. Each check's picture will occupy a space no wider than the width of a paper match. Thus a 100-foot film roll will hold pictures of 8000 checks. They can be seen through a projector and duplicate prints made of any that are desired.

The Recordak was invented by George L. McCarthy, a vice-president of the Empire Trust Company of New York City. It is said already to have prevented serious losses by making available records which otherwise would have been lost. The machine is mounted on a standard similar to that used for an adding machine and occupies approximately the same space. At the top is a slot into which checks are dropped, the pressure of the operator's hand releasing the automatic camera mechanism. The camera may be equipped for duplicate or triplicate films.

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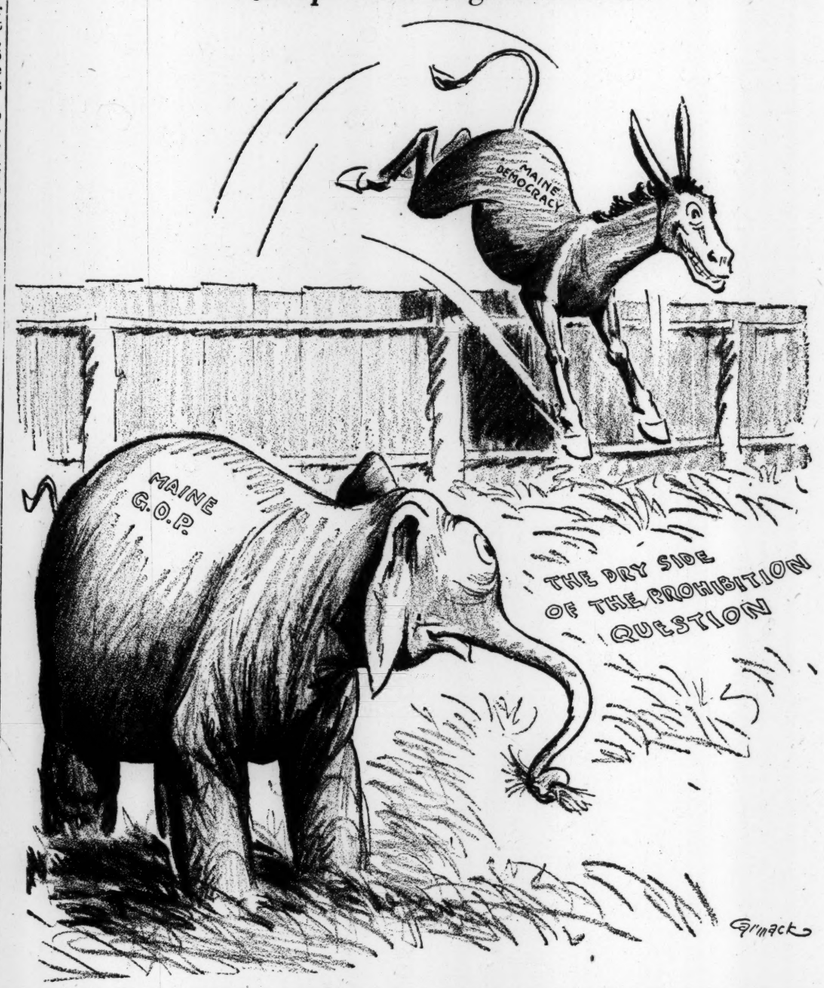

PARIS CRITICIZES ACTS OF NAVAL DELEGATIONS

Franco-Italian Problem, It Is Claimed, Should Have Been Handled Earlier

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Retrospective criticism is facile, but occasionally it is helpful, and with the naval conference in London approaching its turning point, it becomes clear that the crisis which in its nature is political could not be averted and should have been faced at the beginning. Long weeks were consumed in the consideration of the methods of calculation and of the hypothetical allocation of tonnage for the respective nations. But even had results been reached in the domain of arithmetic they would have been contingent on a political accord. A preliminary political accord would have rendered a technical accord comparatively easy, if not indeed automatic.

At the end as it might have been at the beginning we are faced with the problem of Franco-Italian relations. These relations can surprise nobody. They were fully appreciated before the conference opened. Statesmen were well aware of them, but it was thought advisable to put them in the background and proceed first to the discussion of figures, though those figures were dependent on the solution of the political problem. Instead of working from the political to the technical the plan of working from the technical to the political was adopted.

Franco-Italian Views Unchanged

Paris and Rome, more than London would seem to hold the keys of naval disarmament. The French view has been hardening. It is not substantially different now from that of several months ago, nor is the Italian view greatly changed. In comparison with this Franco-Italian deadlock all the apparent disagreements between Great Britain and the United States or the United States and Japan were of minor importance. Wide as the divergencies were at a given moment among the Japanese, British and American delegations they were not fundamental. They were susceptible of detailed examination and adjustment by process of give-and-take. Nobody ever entertained serious apprehensions about the difficulties of a three-power agreement.

The methods of the conference were excellent in so far as they applied to three powers. Had there only been three powers the result was a foregone conclusion. That is because no grave political differences existed. They had been, such as they were, dissipated by the political process in advance. In this respect the conference was adequately prepared.

But on the Franco-Italian side, it was not adequately prepared. Grave political differences existed, yet it was apparently thought that they could be evaded.

France and Italy, however, did not try to conceal their claims. On the contrary France threw out its challenge at the first opportunity and Italy definitely stated its case. France produced its figures while Italy declared that its requirements were the same as those of France. France affirmed that it could not accept parity with Italy and Italy affirmed that it could take nothing less.

A possible solution was to be found along the lines of the proposal for international consultations should difficulties arise. But this line was not boldly pursued. Only half-hearted attempts were made to advance vague schemes of diplomatic solidarity.

Now after long delay the nations are compelled to take heed of Franco-Italian relations and if the conference is to accomplish all it set out to accomplish, it is bound to end with a search for political adjustments.

UTICA CONSIDERS CITY MANAGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—A committee of prominent citizens will study proposals for a change in the form of municipal government in this city, as the result of a meeting of service clubs and civic organizations just held here.

The meeting was called to crystallize sentiment for the city manager form. As some preferred the commission form, the committee will report on both.

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—Boston Transcript, Feb. 26, 1930.

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FEDERAL BUYING OF WOOL ROUSES TRADE TO ACTION

Private Industry Opposes Government Entering Into Their Old-Time Field

With the production of shorn wool in the United States last year amounting to 308,947,000 pounds, according to government figures, the purchase o fpractically one-third that amount thus far this season by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which is backed by the United States Government, is taken to indicate the widespread support of the government marketing plan by wool growers.

Draper & Co. of Boston, who have been in the wool business for many years, have been made selling agents for the corporation and will handle the entire amount of wool passing through the co-operative association under the federal plan.

In the meantime, buyers representing large Boston wool houses, are in the West and have already purchased some good sized quantities of wool to be marketed through the usual channels. The wools seasons extends from now to late June.

A group of the largest, oldest, and best known wool dealers in Boston have joined forces in an extensive advertising campaign in western newspapers, seeking to interest the wool growers in disposing of their products through the old established channel. In some sections of the West, co-operative associations have responded with larger size advertisements advocating the marketing of wool through the federal plan. The Boston wool trade opposes the federal plan on the grounds that it eliminates them from wool marketing and that it may eventually mean annihilation of the independent or private wool merchants.

Members of the Boston wool trade are following with interest the opposition to the grain marketing program of the Government which has brought forth bitter opposition throughout the entire country and which has said to penalize American wheat by 15 cents or more a bushel in competing for foreign business.

people who know pianos buy the STEINWAY

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They are aware that no other will do service half so long . . . And in the lifetime of perfect satisfaction given by this great instrument they recognize that true economy which lies in the best and finest things. A new Steinway Upright piano can be bought for $900, Grands $1525 and up. The original deposit may be as little as 10%, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years.

EXCLUSIVE NEW ENGLAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. Steinert & Sons
Steinert Hall — 162 Boylston Street, Boston

Measure Provides Pensions for Aged

A bill providing for the pensioning of citizens 70 years of age or more who have resided in Massachusetts at least 20 years, to establish a subdivision of the State Department of Public Welfare known as the Bureau of Old-Age Assistance, and to reimburse towns and cities by one-third of the amount provided for in such assistance, is before the Legislative Committee on Pensions.

It was reported at the State House that the Legislature has provided for the distribution of $35,000 among the various committees of fairs in Massachusetts, representing 27 major fairs, 20 community fairs, 13 poultry associations, 47 grange fairs, and a number of special exhibits.

NEW YORK MAN TO FILL PULPIT IN BERLIN

The appointment of the Rev. Ewart E. Turner of Elmira, N. Y., a graduate student at Boston University, to the pulpit of the American Church in Berlin, Germany, has been announced by the church officials. The appointment, made on the recommendation of two Boston University School of Theology professors, will bring to the Berlin church one of the youngest pastors in its history.

The Rev. and Mrs. Turner will sail for Berlin on the Dresden, on May 28, and the former plans to preach in his Berlin pulpit for the first time on Sunday, June 8. Dr. Elmer A. Leslie, professor at the Boston University Theological School, who has been preaching at the American Church this winter, is planning to go on to Jerusalem this spring.

MT. HOLYOKE WINS 2 GUGGENHEIM PRIZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The board of trustees of Mount Holyoke College has announced a list of faculty appointments, promotions and leaves of absence for the academic year 1930-31.

Among those who will be absent from the college are two recipients of Guggenheim fellowships, Dr. Viola F. Barnes, associate professor of the department of history and political science, who will make a study of England's colonial policy from 1763-1776 in English archives and libraries, and Dr. Blanche B. Boyer, associate professor of Latin ,who will do research work in the development of insular script of Latin manuscripts of the eighth and tenth centuries.

NEW SEATTLE SCHOOL HEAD

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The Seattle school board March 21 unanimously elected Worth McClure, professor in the department of administration of New York State Normal School, Buffalo, superintendent of city schools at a salary of $9000 a year.

S. P. TO SPEND $7,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Paul Shoup, president of the Southern Pacific Company, March 21 said the railroad would spend $7,000,000 immediately on train equipment.

Independent Habits of Indian Laborers Retard Improvements

Holidays Frequent and at Their Convenience—Hygienic and Sanitary Systems of Living a Problem—Prejudices and Conservatism Hard to Overcome

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The improvement of conditions for the industrial employee must be a slow matter and will not be accomplished by the application of any universal panacea, is the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a note on the inquiry of the Royal Commission on Labor.

"To make a proper comparison between Indian labor and labor in western countries, it is necessary," continues the note, "to make full allowance for the independence of the Indian laborer and the easy conditions under which he insists on working. If he wants a holiday he practically insists on getting it in his own time, no matter how inconvenient his absence may be to his employer. In a factory a man may sit down for a rest beside his loom or machine and no one thinks anything of it, even although the machine has to stop working while he is resting.

"Compared with the home laborer, who probably lives in the same house and works in the same factory all his life, with a week or two's holiday every year, the laborer in this country in many cases lives practically rent free in a house provided for him of a far better quality than people of his class can have in their own villages.

Unlike the factory worker in England, those who are employed in industry in this country still remain, whenever they can, primarily agriculturists. They retain their interest in, and their connection with, the land. They work in industry for the greater portion of the year, but they return regularly to the country.

"Housing conditions, wages, welfare work are all factors in the problem. And that it is a problem has been brought home many a time to employers who have endeavored to improve the conditions for their employees. The endeavor to persuade the laborer to adopt more hygienic and sanitary systems of living according to western ideas is a continuous one, but it is necessary to proceed slowly.

"It is a curious anomaly that, conservative as he is in many ways, the Indian worker is easily impressionable; his conservatism relates to his habits and his prejudices, but he is easily impressed—too frequently imposed on by those who put themselves forward to lead him."

SPRING FLOWER SHOW COMING TO BOSTON

Under the roof of Horticultural Hall in Boston an illusion of spacious, open country—broken by many small gardens watered by fountains, dotted with quaint cottages and painted with varicolored blooms—is daily becoming more convincing as preparations for the Spring Flower Show, which opens March 25, nears completion. Miniature gardens are being set up and hundreds of square feet devoted to garden plots set in green lawns. In the basement is a display of rock gardens, while the balcony flaunts its azaleas and amaryllis.

As usual, one of the larger displays will be that of lilies and clarkias from the conservatories of W. H. Vanderbilt of Newport, but the display which is expected to attract the greatest amount of pleased comment is that of an old-fashioned garden, surrounding a real century-old cottage, the contribution of Mrs. Lester Leland of Boston and Manchester.

BARTLETT ACQUITTED

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Mott L. Bartlett, former State Fish and Game Commissioner, was free today after acquittal by a Merrimack County jury of charges of embezzlement of $500. Investigation of his department after his resignation a year ago led to his arrest.

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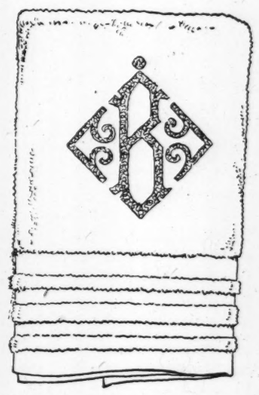

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WITHOUT the initial we have sold the same quality for $12 a dozen, and, ordinarily, the initialing alone is $5.50 a dozen. The towel is soft and absorbent. It isn't too early now to order for your summer home supply. Choose from backgrounds of blue, gold, green or pink, with a deeper embroidered initial; or from white with a colored initial marked in blue, gold, green or pink. The white towel measures 26 by 50 inches, the colored towel 25½ by 48.
On the third floor.

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RADIO AVIATION

Short Wave Operational Difficulties Described

This is the first of a series of articles which will describe the design, construction, and operation of what we feel is by far the best short-wave method of reception. While this page has discussed short waves for several years, the receiver designed by Mr. Wood is the first one which can be recommended for use by the person who has had no particular technical experience in tuning and adjusting regenerative apparatus. No regeneration is used in the Wood unit, an outgrowth of the now famous Supersonic set, which, designed and described by this paper, has met with such widespread interest and approval by our radio readers.—Volney D. Hurd.

By MANSON E. WOOD

THE thrill of distant reception made possible by short waves is beginning to interest thousands of radio listeners of the country. This interest shows signs of becoming more intense than the enthusiasm of the radio golfing days of a few years ago, when an evening's entertainment consisted of touring the country in search of as many distant stations as possible. Many inquiries concerning short-wave sets come into the centers of radio information. Hundreds of short-wave sets are being bought or built by radio fans.

The operation and difficulties encountered in the mastering of the controls of the standard type short-wave set have been a disappointment to not a few whose only experience with radio centers around their modern radiocast receiver. It is the purpose of these articles to introduce a better method of receiving short waves which has none of the crankiness of the usual type of short-wave set.

One of the factors contributing to the intense interest in short waves is, no doubt, the relayed programs from the European stations. These relayed programs from the other side of the water tend to make the reception of foreign stations seem easy. It is very natural that Mr. Average Man should feel the urge to build or buy a short-wave set so that he can pick up distant programs on a set of his own.

What to Expect

Filling the room with comfortable volume of radiocast music by direct contact with the other side of the water is a new form of home entertainment. Using the method described in these articles such reception is made easier, subjected of course to atmospheric conditions. Reception on short waves is just like regular radiocast results so far as good and bad receiving conditions is concerned.

European stations and signals from other countries are not always available at the turn of the dial. Differences in receiving locations enter into the general results obtained. The writer lives in an area which is supposed to be poor for good results on regular radiocast waves and he has found that reception on the short waves for the past few months to be very satisfactory. A small inside antenna is used most of the time.

The radiocast listener using short waves for the first time must become familiar with phenomena new to him. The signals of short wave stations sometimes swing or in other words vary in intensity more rapidly than regular radiocast fading. This may be true of only one or two stations received on an evening's trial. The 40-meter band is considered to be the best wavelength for night reception and the 25-meter band the best for daytime results. Often signals seem to come in best from some general direction; for example, South America.

There are a number of stations radiocasting programs on short waves in the United States and Canada. The programs from these stations will be quite familiar to the listener using his new short wave set for the first time. The method of transmission and announcing of these stations is much the same. The foreign programs have a different character. There are sometimes relatively long periods between selections and announcements. The volume of the different signals is not always an indication of the distance they have traveled. The author has received Holland and South American stations with volume equal to the intensity of much nearer stations located in this country.

Before discussing the newer method of receiving short wave signals, let us discuss the more popular methods of receiving such stations. The usual type of short wave sets now in use consist of a regenerative detector, a radio frequency stage of amplification and two stages of audio frequency stages to be used with head phones or a loudspeaker.

The simplest type consists of just a regenerative detector and two stages of audio frequency amplification to be used with head phones. The sensitivity of this type of set depends entirely upon the regenerative detector. This kind of set is not an ideal type for the use of the average radiocast listener. This set must be carefully designed and constructed for the maximum results obtainable with this design.

The tuning and regeneration controls are very critical of adjustment. The antenna system must be very rigid, so that the signals received will not swing. There is a possibility of dead spots (places on the dial where no signal will come in), due to harmonics of the antenna system. This trouble is very likely to be present, and is very bewildering to the listener with little or no radio experience. The volume from distant stations is usually limited to the head phones, and this type of set is not one which the whole family can enjoy with ease.

Usual Circuits

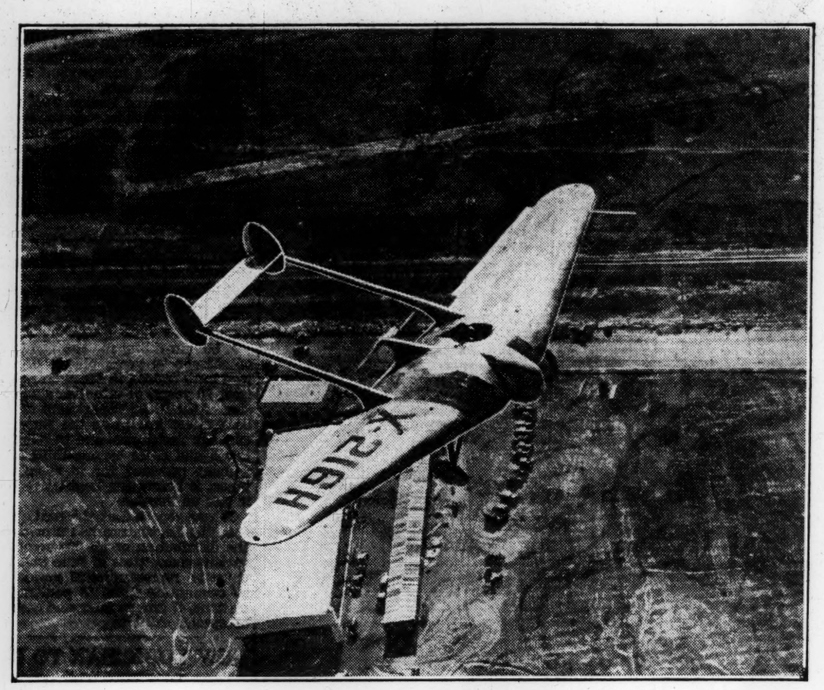
The next best type of short wave set consists of a stage of radio frequency amplification ahead of the regenerative detector, to boost the signal strength, and two stages of audio frequency amplification for use with head phones or a loudspeaker. This type has much more power than the first and gives fairly satisfactory reception with a loudspeaker. The tuning controls of this type are as sharp and critical as the first mentioned set. The width of the line separating the columns on this page nearly represents the space on the dial of a station.

The usual method of picking up a radiocast signal is to turn the regeneration control on enough to produce a squeal when tuned to a station and then work the squeal into discernible speech and good music by manipulating the regeneration control and dial.

The manipulation of these controls is an art which must be mastered if the listener is using either of the above-mentioned types of sets.

The writer feels that when Mr. Average Listener steps from the controls of his highly developed single-dial A. C. set to the controls of the standard type short wave set, he is doing the same thing as a man who might step into the cockpit of a new pursuit airplane with no more experience than that of driving his car. The operation of the modern A. C. set, with which the public has become familiar, and the standard type short wave sets is as far apart as the above analogy indicates.

In the articles to follow the writer will describe a method of receiving short wave stations which has none of the difficulties and shortcomings of the previously mentioned sets. It is a method enabling anyone who has a good A. C. set to enjoy reception of distant short wave stations with the ease of manipulation he has become accustomed to enjoy. All signals come through the dynamic speaker of the set and the results can be enjoyed with the same ease as the common radiocast programs. The next article will contain photographs and a description of the method used.



Northrop "Flying Wing," All-Metal, All-Wing Monoplane, in Test Flight Over the United Airport, Burbank, Calif.

A California 'Flying Wing'

A "FLYING WING," a graceful, sturdy, all-metal monoplane carrying its passengers, power plant, landing gear and all control mechanism inside the rigid, efficient wing of smooth, polished duralumin, has just completed a series of successful secret tests in the Mojave Desert and Burbank, Calif.

The test model used by the Northrop engineers differs from the conventional type of aircraft in its appearance and construction methods, and in the fact that every square inch of surface exposed to the air stream in flight is doing useful work in sustaining and propelling the ship forward.

No "Parasitic Resistance"

The outstanding difference between the "flying wing" and the conventional type of plane is the elimination of "parasite resistance," relentless enemy of speed and performance. Struts, nose and wing motors of large diameter, landing gear, wheels, all structural members and braces, and long, bulky bodies of present-day planes create "parasitic drag" that requires approximately one-half of the plane's power to overcome.

In the Northrop "flying-wing" ship all these "necessary evils" and structural members have been placed inside the wing, and out of the air stream.

The saving in power and the clean design of the plane make it possible to obtain the following improvements in performance and scope of operation:

Increase of 25 to 50 per cent in speed with the same power.

Extension of the plane's range of usefulness.

Economical production due to simpler structures and manufacturing savings.

Specifications

The test model just put through its paces is a two-place all-metal ship, 30 feet from wing tip to wing tip, only 5 feet high from the ground and 20 feet from nose to tail. It is powered with a specially converted motor of 70 horsepower. The propeller operates behind the trailing edge of the wing between two streamlined, cantilever outriggers that carry the tail surface behind and above the wing itself. The "pusher" propeller does not interfere with the smooth flow of air over the wing. The landing wheels can be retracted after the take-off.

Preliminary designs for a multi-motored transport plane, based on the test ship, have been worked out by John K. Northrop, the flying wing's creator. The larger ship is projected with each motor housed in a fireproof, sound-proof motor room, with passenger quarters convertible into sleeping berths, entirely inclosed within the wing and having a speed of nearly 200 miles an hour.

Los Angeles to New York overnight, Mexico to Canada from midnight to breakfast, and air mail coverage for the entire country from the close of one business day to the beginning of the next will be possible with this type of plane.

The method of construction is unique. The wing structure is built up from dural channels, like a series of boxes riveted into each other. Every inch of wing carries its own load. W. E. Boeing, chairman of the board, and P. B. Rentschler, president of the United group, which controls Northrop, have authorized extensive developments of the "flying wing."

Mr. Northrop is one of the outstanding aeronautical engineers in America. He is the designer of the record-holding Lockheed planes that established all present records for speed and endurance and transcontinental non-stop flights.

British Radiocasting History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

RADIOCASTING is now such a familiar part of the everyday life that it is difficult to visualize its rapid growth from an experiment to part of the normal equipment of every home and taking its place with the water tap, the lawn mower or dining table. It is there, part of the furniture, yet how short a while actually it is since there were no such means of information and entertainment. A glance backward may be interesting in showing how fast progress progresses in this twentieth century.

Wireless telephony, the invention which made radiocasting possible, was eagerly taken up by the post-war amateur experimenters who soon, from isolated persons, became banded into societies, all of which then either entered a parent society or became affiliated thereto. This parent society, with its affiliations, grew so amazingly that in a very short time it became a voice in the land and negotiated with the general post office for permits or licenses both to transmit and receive wireless telephony.

The existence of this experimental work and of one group in particular drew public attention to the possibilities of radiocasting and an overwhelming demand for public radiocasting immediately followed. A petition was formed and received the sympathetic consideration of the authorities, but difficulties were immediately encountered in regard to putting public radiocasting into operation without injuring the various interests concerned and for a while a state of hopeless stalemate existed which it seemed useless even to attempt to solve.

Eventually, the pressure of public opinion increasing, a solution was found in the British Broadcasting Company (B. B. C.), a central single radiocasting authority. This was a limited liability company formed as an independent entity by the Postmaster-General, taking its membership entirely from the British Wireless Manufacturers who thus, by their nominees, grouped their interests under one head for the common benefit.

The new company, the B. B. C., operated under the control of the Postmaster-General by whom it was licensed. Its objects were to erect, maintain and operate stations suitably distributed over the British Isles so that no portion of the country remained completely out of range of a station using the normal receiving apparatus of that time. The first stations were at London, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow and Cardiff.

The cost, in those days, seemed enormous. It was estimated that each station would cost approximately £20,000 per annum, thus £100,000 yearly income was needed at the very outset and evidence of necessary expansion was soon forthcoming. The money was provided from the fees collected from the public for receiving licenses. In those early days licensing was somewhat complicated, being divided into three categories and costing from 10 shillings to one pound, for each installation. The B. B. C. were allowed one half of this revenue plus certain royalties chargeable upon receiving apparatus sold for radiocast purposes.

Much tribulation awaited the radio manufacturers and the B. B. C. from this complicated licensing and royalty scheme and after a period of somewhat unsatisfactory, but white hot enthusiasm in listening on the part of the public, the whole policy of licensing and royalty charging to the public was revised. The latter was canceled and left to the manufacturers to deal with individually and the former reduced to a plain 10s. radiocast license covering reception in any one house or building whatever the apparatus used. These licenses were henceforth obtainable at any post office.

After a further period, the B. B. C. itself was reconstituted into the British Broadcast Corporation (B. B. C.) a purely governmental organization, which still operates all the radiocasting of the British Isles. It is virtually a government monopoly of education and entertainment. This cold departmental system soon drove out the old pioneers and enthusiasts who had created and built the radiocast edifice in the British Isles, unique in its formation and operation.

The first home of "allowed" radiocasting was a hut in the wilds near Chelmsford in Essex. Upon the B. B. C. being formed transmission became centered at the private installation of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., at Marconi House, in the Strand, London, until the B. B. C. were able to provide first their own studio and later their own transmission plant at Savoy Hill, Victoria Embankment, still, however, using the aerial at Marconi House.

Later a transmission plant was installed upon the roof of a large London store. From this expanded the nation-wide system which now exists, including the high-power station at Daventry. It is still in course of expansion. London transmission will in future be made from a point north of the London area.

Radiocasting started with a bi-weekly amateur improvization and very good it was, too, though perhaps more in the nature of a schoolboy gaff than an actual program. Soon a program developed, and was more or less adhered to, expanding as it went and including some transmissions of opera from Covent Garden. Nowdays there is an almost continuous program throughout the day. After the first novelty had calmed a little the educational element entered and enthusiasm gave place to perfunctory listening which called forth much criticism. The educational element has increased, but the program has in so many ways developed that practically all tastes are catered for if the tap is not turned on permanently, so to speak, by the listener.

When the full breadth of radiocasting was first faintly seen, it was predicted that the musical and entertainment trades and professions would suffer enormously and the extinction of certain of them was expected. The reverse is the actual fact. Never has there been such musical development, such enthusiasm for entertainment. Mechanical devices like gramophones and piano players had sales which increased and increased out of all bounds. Musical instruments became more and more in demand. The musical element in the public mind developed and musical events became more and more patronized.

E. A. G.

The Listener Speaks

GOOD chorus singing was a feature of the programs of both NBC chains on Friday night at 9:30 through the WJZ network, the Old Company Songalogue contained some excellent quartet numbers varied by the instrumental contributions of the Jazz String Quartet, while the Armour Program through the WEAF chain included some fine work by the ensemble in Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song."

The four Old Company singers—Walter Preston, baritone; Charles Harrison, first tenor; Lambert Murphy, second tenor and Frank Croxton, bass—had a very merry time as they sang the old sea song, "The Torpedo and the Whale." George Gershwin's "Strike Up the Band" is often heard as a dance number on the air, but the singers this time offered it complete with the amusing words of the verse as well as those of the chorus. Its resemblance to the gentle irony of Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera numbers was even more marked in the treatment they gave it.

The music of the Jazz String Quartet is anything but jazz. Its effect is really melodious—rather in the style of the "Singing Violins" of another weekly radiocast. At times the lower notes have quite a resemblance to the tones of an organ. This group played the theme song of Gloria Swanson's picture, "The Trespasser," which was first sung on the air by Miss Swanson herself, on the notable occasion when she demonstrated that at least one movie star has a really good voice. They also played the popular, "Gone," "Just, You, Just Me" and "Cryin' for the Carolines."

These two programs offered much the same combination of popular classical music with the quartets of male voices and violins featured in the Old Company period and the orchestra more conspicuous in the Armour program. The latter came to a satisfying conclusion with "Tales of the Vienna Woods" played with the same sweeping motion that characterizes the famous recording by Leopold Stokowski's orchestra.

D. M.

The Week's Program Trend

PERHAPS the microphone is a melting pot in which differences among the peoples of the earth may be dissolved eventually through mutual understanding. The plans for a "great" war might well be lost among the wavelengths embracing the world. And the walls of Jericho may yet come tumbling down under the trumpeting of the loudspeaker and the still, small voice of the head phones.

* * *

"You ask me, 'What of the night, Watchman?' And I answer you across the Atlantic, 'All is well.'"

Ramsay MacDonald speaking, from Chequers, the Rapidan of British Prime Ministers. Ramsay MacDonald cutting straight and clean through tens of thousands of cabled press reports; reports echoing the old war-minded diplomacy of sensationalism; reports grasping at any straw—suspicion, misunderstanding, rumor, a self-centered trial balloon—to make a fire. Pessimism is publicized, and the hope for world peace languishes. The microphone goes to Chequers. Ramsay MacDonald goes to the microphone. With a single gesture the mass of gossipy clippings is swept away. In your home and mine we hear the voice of reassurance, the renewed promise of peace, "All is well."

The day is done when only a shot can be heard around the world. The day has come when the voice of a Ramsay MacDonald can speak a peace-minded word which on the instant enriches the lives of the citizens of the world. Radio transcends the limitations of nationality. It knows no walls. Those you and I, in our self-centered ignorance, attempt to set up, radio will trumpet down.

* * *

The day has come when the voice of a British King, opening a naval arms conference in London, is received and reradiocast by 94 stations in the United States, 26 in Germany, 21 in the United Kingdom, 12 in France and 54 scattered among virtually all the other countries of the civilized world. Thus does radio bridge the gap between those who occupy the high places of the earth and those who are "just folks." A newspaper cartoon first published in New York is reproduced in England because it depicts an ordinary American, in ordinary pajamas, lolling in an easy chair while his loudspeaker gives him, as the cartoon was entitled, "An Audience with the King." An American farmer while pulling on his boots hears words of royalty uniting him with a world-wide audience. Icelanders, without rebroadcasting of their own, eagerly search among the low waves for the majestic voice of peace—and find it. Australia, South Africa, India, Japan, the south pole—the far corners of the earth contract as radio trumpets down the walls of time and space.

* * *

The neighbor we know—under as well as on the surface—is not the neighbor with whom it is difficult to deal. If a nation is the individual multiplied, then the individual who would know his nation must know his neighbors everywhere within its borders. Sectional differences, expressing the scanty and inaccurate information possessed by the people of one section concerning those of another, have built up other walls which may be dissolved in the melting pot of the microphone.

Radiocasting of a few of the Mardi Gras parades in New Orleans is more than mere news; more important than an expression of the desire of a city to publicize itself and its attractions. It is an illustration of radio as the teacher who paints word pictures to make me, here, better acquainted with you, away off there somewhere. If I know the kind of city where you live, if I know its historical background, how it has lived in the past and how it lives and works and plays today, I know you better. And radio can tell us those things; so can the printed word and the published picture, but radio can do it better, because radio can bring us the living color and actuality of sound.

* * *

Not without difficulty, of course. It is no easy task for the radio announcer to paint the spectacular color of a Mardi Gras. To accomplish that task effectively he must be an artist with spoken words. He must feel what his words paint. With genuine rather than predigested, copy-book spontaneity, he must know how to make his listeners feel the inner urge and the highlights of the scene they cannot see. It may be doubted whether radio has yet developed announcers who are artists in that sense. William S. Lynch and Clyde R. Randall strove valiantly to make Mardi Gras seem real to the listener, but the largest single factor contributing to this sense of actuality was the background of crowd noise, and not the content or manner of what the announcers said. When the heart of a whole city speaks over the air to its neighbors throughout the country, its medium at the microphone must be a master of his art; and this sort of radiocasting is so new that nobody has yet had time to master it.

* * *

The Mardi Gras experiment seems to be a forerunner of more programs designed to utilize radio as a leveler of sectional walls. The National Broadcasting Company has announced a new series to succeed the Music Appreciation Hour in April. The series will be based on episodes in the early history of Massachusetts. Dean Gleason L. Archer of Suffolk Law School, Boston, will be the speaker for each program. In his first talk, "Myles Standish and the Redskins," he will seek to show that an apparently trivial Indian battle changed the history of the Nation.

* * *

Thus another section of the United States will be introduced to its neighbors from ocean to ocean. And recently one Sunday afternoon the Columbia Broadcasting System reached across the Canadian border to present the first of eight concerts by the Montreal La Presse Symphony Orchestra. Announcements were made in French and English. Radio waves leap the borders between nations as easily as they vault the walls between sections. Mutual understanding among the peoples of the earth is furthered by the miracle of the microphone.

L. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Cornelia Francisco, soprano.
5:15 Organ Recital.
5:45 NBC, Skinner Concert: Chandler Goldthwaite, organist.
6:00 WEEI Dinner Music.
6:45 Former Gov. Channing H. Cox; news.
7:00 p. m.—Citizens' Military Training Camp Program.
7:30 Lewandos Organ Melodies: Edith Lang.
8:00 Foot Stimulators Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Launderland Lyrics: Fred Waldner, tenor; Retting and Platt, piano duo; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction of Walter Damrosch: "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 "Rhymes in Rhythm."
6:02 Recital—Edith Noyes Greene.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Safer Massachusetts" period.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Poll.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 The Jesters, vocal trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; soprano soloist; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus"; sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 "Criminal Law," Dean Archer.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 Sager Hockey period; time.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors; time.
6:00 Scott dinner orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera: "Robin Hood."
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:30 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro spirituals.
9:00 CBS, Nit Wit Hour: Sketch.
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian music.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour: Borrah Minevitch, harmonica band; Marcia Freer, mezzo-sprona; Paramount Orchestra; Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; news; Vincent's Oasis Serenaders.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 23

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:25 p. m.—Gadbois Trio.
1:45 Howard D. Harrington, tenor.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Marketmen Orchestra
3:00 Triangular interview: Sam Curtis, S. J. Bond, Colonial pilot, and Ralph Sonc;
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
3:30 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:45 Jordan Marsh Book Talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: Walter Preston, Baritone; Henry Shope, Judson House, tenors; James Stanley, bass; instrumental trio; Chandler Goldthwaite, organist and director.
6:00 Coes & Young Candlelight Hour.
7:00 NBC, Durant Heroes of the World: Col. Theodore Roosevelt."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday Night talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—Unity Church (Unitarian).
1:00 p. m.—Hillcrest Pageant of Empires.
1:43 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo: orchestra.
5:00 Chimes; NBC, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.
6:03 Michael Ahern, baritone; J. Pappoutsakis, flutist.
6:30 American Legion Hour: Henry J. (Sailor) Ryan.
7:00 Time; Apollo Musical Chocolate-Box: soloists; organ; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Ollomatics; dance music.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: "Reformation in Bankruptcy Laws." Col. W. J. Donovan; Charles Paddock, sketches; music.
9:15 Nelly Brown, soprano; Evelyn Borofsky, pianist; Jacob Raichman, trombonist; Leon Gorodetsky, violinist.
10:00 "The London Naval Parley."
10:15 Sport Digest; time.
10:31 WBZ Players.
11:15 NBC, Longines time.
11:16 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist.
12:30 CBS, From London: Wickham Steed, London editor, introduced by Frederic W. Wile.
12:45 Same as 12:15.
1:00 Dudley Carollers.
2:00 CBS, Montreal La Presse Symphony Orchestra.
3:30 CBS, "Conclave of Nations": Senor Don Carlos G. Davila, Chilean Ambassador, introduced by Karl Bickel, president United Press; native music.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir; orchestra.
5:00 CBS, "News Reel"; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Rev Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Furriers: soloists; trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, O-Cedar Time: soloists; orchestra.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Flufferettes: sketch; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, "American Influence in Spain," Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Soloists; orchestras.
8:30 CBS, "In a Russian Village"; soloists; quartet; balalaikas.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Kish and Sonia, accordionists; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Royal's Poet of the Organ, Jesse Crawford.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; Capitol Theater (Allston) organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edward P. Boulter, Chelmsford, Mass.
Bussie Ruffo., Newton, Mass.
David Larrabee, Newton, Mass.
Fred Flynn, Newton, Mass.
Francis Collins, Newton, Mass.
William Shea, Newton, Mass.
Robert Coakley, Newton, Mass.
Edward Boudreau, Newton, Mass.
Floyd Demmons, Newton, Mass.
Stuart Wild, Newton, Mass.
Joseph Driscoll, Newton, Mass.
Thomas Peterson, Newton, Mass.
Fred Welch, Weston, Mass.
Margaret Jones, Richmond Heights, Mo.
Bessie M. Jones, Richmond Heights, Mo.
Fred J. Mead, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Henry F. Merritt, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can
Ethel R. Hillman, Cincinnati, O.
Charles E. Hillman, Cincinnati, O.
Minnie Chadwick, Mount Vernon N. Y.
Jennie L. Cobb, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Grace S. Voorhees, Buffalo, N. Y.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio music.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Town Criers Meeting from Hotel Biltmore, Providence.
2:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

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BOARD URGES WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS IN HAITI

Commission Outlines Plan of Self-Government to President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Far-reaching recommendations concerning American representatives in Haiti were made to President Hoover by the five members of the Haitian Commission, who conferred with him on March 21, immediately upon their return from their labors in the Caribbean Republic.

It is authoritatively learned that the committee informed the President that in their full report, which they will make within a few weeks, they will advise the withdrawal of Maj.-Gen. John H. Russell of the marine corps, American high commissioner, before the new Government takes office in the fall, and that he be replaced by a diplomatic representative of the rank of Minister.

The commission further told the President that they will recommend the gradual withdrawal of American marine forces, leaving only a sufficient number of officers and men to train the Haitian national guard, or gendarme. The return of the Haitian commission with its recommendations for the withdrawal of troops from Haiti was also the occasion of an announcement by President Hoover that he had ordered the withdrawal of 700 marines from Nicaragua. This leaves approximately 1000 American troops in the Central American republic. This gradual withdrawal of marines is in accordance with the President's nonmilitary policy.

The removal of General Russell has long been urged by Haitian leaders and American investigators. No question of the marine corps commander's integrity or ability is raised, but it is contended that the United States Government should not be represented in Latin America by a military man and that he should be replaced by a civilian authority.

President Hoover, it is reliably understood, expressed appreciation of the commission's splendid work in Haiti and is said to have approved the recommendations concerning the withdrawal of General Russell and his forces.

As a prelude to this action a statement was given out by the White House following the commission's conference with the President, lauding General Russell's work and expressing appreciation for the cordial reception and co-operation received by the group from General Russell, President Borno of Haiti, and other Haitians.

As a result of its inquiries the commission has arranged for the retirement of President Borno on May 15 and the appointment of a provisional chief executive who will call a special election for a new Government within three months. This new Government will take office September or October by which time, if its additional recommendations are carried out, General Russell's control will have been relieved and the Haitians will assume full control of their Government.

SOVIETS GET OUTPUT, BUT FOOD SHORT

(Continued from Page 1)

large factories, the Red Putilov works in Leningrad and the metal plant in Sormovo.

Among the obligations which the Kolomna workers undertook were reduction in production costs by 10 per cent, elimination of illiteracy and reduction of spoiled goods by 20 per cent. In the various departments of the old sprawled-out plant, which was first built about 65 years ago, and which covers a large expanse of territory, one could see red streamers with such slogans as: "The worker who injures production is an enemy of the working class" and "There is no place in the party for anyone who does not carry out the class line of the proletariat."

Communists Increase Ranks

During the first quarter of the Soviet economic year (which begins Oct. 1) the Kolomna plant, which produces, among other things, passenger cars and street cars, platforms and barges, fell short of its program by 13 per cent; and now the factory is in the midst of an intensive campaign to make up the lost ground.

In connection with the recent anniversary of the passing of Lenine there had been a mass of applications from the workers to join the Communist Party, and a novel feature of these applications lay in the fact that whole departments signed resolutions in favor of joining the party en masse. Each application for membership will be considered on its merits; but the belief was expressed that the percentage of Communist Party members among the workers would increase from 10 to 30, and there was a conviction that the workers who joined the party would turn out steadier and more intensive work.

Cheers for the Party

The assistant director of the factory, an old party member whose lined face clearly reflected the fatiguing regime which he imposed upon himself, the president of the factory committee and other people in responsible posts declared that there was now a strong perceptible rise in the morale of the workers. Certainly no effort is spared to bring about this effect. On the day of the writer's arrival at the factory a meeting was arranged in the machine assembling department to celebrate the collective application of all the workers in the department for membership in the party; and the secretary of the Communist local branch, in a voice hoarse, no doubt from similar speeches in other departments, exhorted his auditors to achieve higher standards of productivity and called for cheers for "our new Communist department."

A little later the writer stumbled on a meeting of the "politically active women" of the factory ,where a party organizer was explaining the necessity for annihilating the kulaks, or rich peasants, as a class. In the evening, professors of engineering subjects from Moscow delivered a technical lecture in the factory auditorium.

Food Shortage

Food is really the dark cloud on Kolomna's Communist horizon. The situation with several important food products, such as meat, milk and butter, is worse than in Moscow, where the shortage of these articles is keen enough. A quarter of a pound was the usual meat ration for workers; and this was obtainable, as a rule, only about every other day. Milk and butter were almost nonexistent, except for workers who lived in surrounding villages and had their own cows; at best, comparatively small quantities of milk could be had for young children. One got a vivid insight into the food shortage when the station restaurant offered as the sole items of its bill of fare some unappetizing salt meat, preceded by soup made out of the same meat, or when a visit to a village tea room revealed as the only article of substantial food a concoction of pickled mushrooms.

Seeing "the Thing Through"

"We want to see this thing through," said one worker, a candidate for membership in the Communist Party. "We go into the party in large numbers and into the 'shock brigades,' which are organized with the obligation to increase and improve productivity. But it is hard to push up your output on such rations as we are getting now.

"On days when there is no meat," he added with a smile, "we scarcely dare to face our wives. It is harder for them than for us, because they are not so much caught up with the Communist idea, and then they have to provide for the children. At home I always try to use the argument that if we were trying to build a house for ourselves we would have to scrape and save and deny ourselves many things; and this is what the State is doing as it builds new mines and factories and electrical stations."

Decision Blocks Greater Pittsburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Pittsburgh's dream of obtaining a rating as fifth American city under the 1930 census was dissipated by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in a decision just handed down refusing authority to the county commissioners to re-submit the Metropolitan Charter to the voters. It means that the plans for a Greater Pittsburgh are to be referred back to the Legislature, and in the meantime the new census will show the city slipping back to tenth or eleventh place, ranking after Baltimore.

The opinion, returned by Justice Alexander Simpson Jr., upholds the decision of the lower courts which had been appealed by the county of Allegheny. In June, 1929, the voters rejected the Metropolitan Charter in a county-wide referendum, and Justice Simpson held that the Legislature, in framing the charter, had never authorized a resubmission of the plan under the control of any other agency than itself.

Under the proposed Metropolitan Charter it was planned to embrace the entire county of Allegheny within the corporate limits of the Greater Pittsburgh, making a city of 129 minor municipal subdivisions, with a total population exceeding 1,500,000. It was the hope of the proponents of the Metropolitan Charter that the United States Census Bureau would recognize Greater Pittsburgh as a single municipality and give it a population rating accordingly.

Pittsburgh's population today is about 800,000, and it will be credited with this number in the census.

Billboards Opposed; Road Aid Favored

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An attack on the disfigurement of national beauty by billboards and other roadside objects by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and approval of a country-wide system of express highways by Thomas P. Henry, Detroit, Mich., president of the American Automobile Association, were features of the association's concluding sessions here.

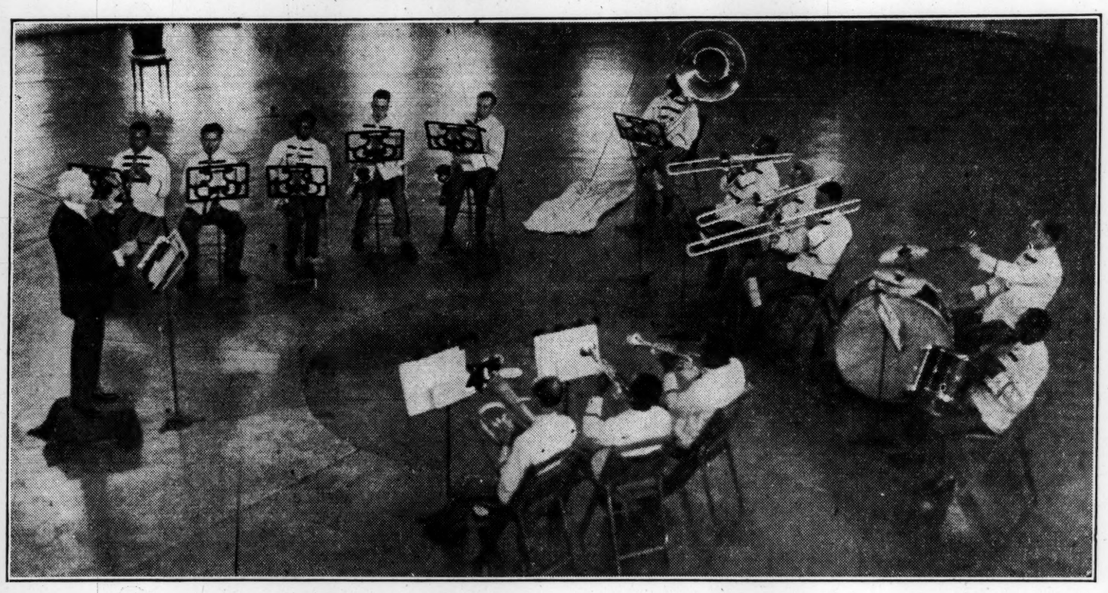
While Mr. Wilbur expressed apprehension that Americans are forgetting the heritage of their natural outdoor resources, he continued:

"With the Great Smoky Mountain National Park well on its way to come into national hands, with the Shenandoah Park, the one in Maine already in the hands of the Government, and the possibilities for the Everglades Park in Florida, there is before us the chance of a chain of national areas where we can keep something of America as it used to be for the benefit of us all."

Mr. Henry urged that the Federal and State Governments stand ready to launch at the earliest possible moment a great national system of express highways. He charged that the delay in Congress in enacting the federal-aid bill is contributing to unemployment and retarding business recovery because it is interfering with road work in the various states.

FLORIANAPOLIS, Brazil (By U. P.) —Two hundred and eighty-seven German-Russian Mennonite immigrants arrived here March 20 from Germany en route to the municipalities of Blumeneau and Itajahy where they will join the already considerable colony of their sect in that district.

Banker Leads Prison Band—on Visit



Wide World

Believing that a cheerful morale is one of the best aides in solving the problems bearing on the relationship of prisons and prisoners, E. T. Stotesbury, head of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, has provided the medium calculated to produce cheerfulness in two Pennsylvania prisons. Several years ago Mr. Stotesbury bought the instruments for a 100-piece band for the Eastern Penitentiary, and assisted the prison authorities in procuring instruction in music for those who became candidates. This organization is said to have been one of the most successful movements maintaining morale.

Last fall Mr. Stotesbury was told that his contribution of music to the inmates of the penitentiary had worked wonders, and his attention was called to the need of a band at the Philadelphia County Prison at Holmsburg. He told E. J. Lafferty, president of the board of inspectors at the prison, to buy the instruments and send him the bill. When the band was organized, Mr. Stotesbury was invited to its first concert in the rotunda of the prison. He accepted the invitation, and upon arrival at the prison led the band through the first "piece," later taking the place of the kettledrummer.

WOMAN PLEADS FOR IMMEDIATE WORK PROGRAM

New York Industrial Commissioner Declares Jobs Can Be Had for All

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The three employment bills offered by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, offer the minimum program which should be backed at the present time by the Federal Government, Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner for the State of New York, told the Senate Commerce Committee here.

Unemployment is one of the great remaining scourges of civilization and can be conquered just as other defects in the adjustment of modern life have been overcome, Miss Perkins asserted. Primarily she urged a long range program of public works as the balance wheel to be set in motion when a period of business depression is threatened.

Miss Perkins directed a large part of her testimony to the problem of overcoming so-called "technological unemployment," produced by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Introduction of such machinery, she said, should be timed to come in periods of increasing activity so as to minimize the hardship. An increasing number of large companies are stabilizing their employment, Miss Perkins declared, and are refusing to crowd all their work into a few high peaks and discharging their people in the slumps.

"I believe the Government should offer every conceivable kind of assistance to aid these far-seeing and patriotic employers, who accept responsibility in this fashion for partnership with labor," she declared.

"What can the Government do?" Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, chairman of the committee, inquired.

"For one thing, it can give them all the facts available on the amount of unemployment," said the witness, referring to one of the three Wagner bills. She also urged the second bill, for setting up a system of national employment agencies, pointing out that the present New York State system is unable to co-operate with neighboring states for lack of such assistance.

Turning to the third Wagner bill, for the organization of a long range public works program to supply employment in times of crisis, Miss Perkins said that this is the real solution to such periods as the present. She praised President Hoover's efforts to meet the October crisis, but said long term planning is required to make such an effort really effective.

"It would be wise to put the Wagner proposals into effect immediately while the need for such legislation is still before us in the present example," Miss Perkins said, adding that the present unemployment situation would not be the last, and that civilization required some remedy for one of its greatest maladjustments, which she had no doubt could be conquered by able leadership.

"It is more helpful to frankly acknowledge that we don't know the extent of our unemployment and do what we can than to resort to guesses," she said at one point.

POE'S BALTIMORE RESIDENCE IN DOUBT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A little old-fashioned house on a down-town side street here has become the center of a controversy as to whether it is the one in which Edgar Allan Poe lived.

Authorities on the poet's life generally concede that he once lived in Amity Street in the vicinity of No. 203, but nothing has been discovered to warrant the placing of an inscription on any one house. Louis Pierrard, a French writer who visited Baltimore recently, wrote in a Paris journal that Poe lived at No. 205, and remarked that Baltimore had not placed a marker there. No. 205, however, is a comparatively modern dwelling, and it is thought the French traveler may have gotten his numbers mixed. No. 203 is an old-fashioned two-story house with a peaked roof, side chimney and one dormer window.

Ousting of Huston by G.O.P. Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The contemplated meeting of the Republican National Committee for the purpose of choosing a successor to its secretary Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, recently resigned to take care of private business affairs, will be convened in the early future, it is authoritatively learned, for the additional duty of selecting a new national chairman in place of Claudius H. Huston.

The highest leaders in the party are known to have advised the President that Mr. Huston must sever his official connections with the national committee as a result of the disclosure by the Senate Lobby Committee of his methods of handling funds intrusted to him ostensibly for the Tennessee River Development Association, but which he used in private stock market operations.

Because Mr. Huston was the President's personal appointee as the successor to Dr. Hubert Work, it was believed at first that the national chairman would be permitted to carry on. But when the stock market operations were brought to light, veteran Senate Republicans were outspoken in their insistence that Mr. Huston had impaired his future usefulness and could not remain as committee chief with the congressional and state elections coming on.

650 MARINES ORDERED FROM NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Withdrawal of approximately 650 marines from Nicaragua was ordered March 21 by President Hoover in line with his announced policy of returning all marines from foreign soil as quickly as is compatible with safety.

At the White House nothing was added to the bare announcement. It was explained at the Navy Department, however, that when a presidential order is carried out a force of 65 officers and 886 marines will be left on duty in the southern republic. Marines have been in Nicaragua since 1926.

STAMP WILL RECALL CHARLESTON ORIGIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city of Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1680, some 25,000,000 new-type 2-cent stamps will be issued, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, announced. It will also commemorate the founding of the Province of Carolina.

The new stamp will be red in color and of standard size, but will feature a scene on the bay shore depicting the figures of a colonial governor and a friendly Indian, with two ships anchored in the bay. It will be placed on sale first at the Charleston post office April 10.

SURVEY DENIES CLAIM OF YOUNG PEOPLE DRINKING

Shows 78 Per Cent of 1000 High School Seniors Do Not Indulge

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Evidence tending to disprove "alarmist" claims of widespread drinking among high school students in the United States is contained in results of a survey completed by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

The study is based upon questionnaires answered by 1000 senior students in 70 high schools in 42 states. The work was directed by J. H. Barnett, the board's research director, and required nearly a year to complete.

A total of 78.7 per cent of the students, which the survey declares to be an "overwhelming majority," claimed that they do not drink any intoxicants. None admit frequent drinking, but 21.3 per cent confess to occasional indulgence. Also, 20.1 per cent state that their friends drink and 19.2 per cent that their parents drink.

Asked if it is necessary to drink in order to secure popularity at school, 96.2 per cent answer no.

Even moderate drinking would affect the chances of success in athletics, according to 92.3 per cent of the seniors, while 73.9 per cent consider that it would affect success in business. Belief that the Eighteenth Amendment has benefited the United States is expressed by 70 per cent.

Parents are rated at 60.8 per cent as the chief influence in shaping the views of youth on temperance and prohibition. Newspaper influence is valued at 11.6 per cent, and motion pictures at only 3 per cent. Teachers, friends and books divide the remaining 24.6 per cent.

The study was intended to obtain "exact views and facts from a cross-section of high school seniors fairly representative of the student body of the entire country." Although the board is cognizant of the limitations of the study, it emphasizes the finding that "statements concerning the habits of the high school group have been made apparently with the extremists in mind, as representing the entire group."

School officials prevented access to student lists in some of the larger cities, including New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., the board declares. Reports were, however, obtained from Brooklyn, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Little Rock, Richmond, Minneapolis, Omaha, Fort Worth, Des Moines, Kansas City, Portland, Ore., Wilmington, Del., and many cities having populations of 100,000 to 500,000 each.

"There appears to be a close relationship between drinking on the part of parents and children and between individual student drinking and that of friends," the report declares. "A group slightly larger than those who personally drink expressed themselves as believing that the prohibition law was not successful. A very small number reported that drinking was necessary to attain popularity in the various high schools."

Double-Tax Inquiry Awaited by French

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The arrival in France early in May of the special commission nominated by the American State Department to discuss the question of double taxation with French officials is eagerly awaited in Paris.

The statement made in some quarters that American firms are or will be taxed at the rate of 51 per cent on the volume of business done in France is subject to certain qualifications. These figures apparently have been reached by grouping together the tax of 15 per cent on profits from industrial and commercial operations, 18 per cent tax on dividends declared, and 18 per cent tax which France claims the right to impose upon an American parent company having French subsidiary corporations.

There has been is is no question of the right of French authorities to impose the first two of these taxes and protests are centered upon the third imposition. It is this last tax which is held to be double imposition since the profits of subsidiaries have already been taxed.

INDIAN FLIER MAKES ENGLAND IN 18 DAYS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—R. B. Chawla, young Indian airman, who left Karachi 18 days ago with a fellow Indian as passenger in a small airplane, March 20, arrived at the Thetford Airdrome at Norfolk. The flight was an attempt to win Aga Khan's £500 prize for the Indian who made the first flight from England to India or vice versa within six weeks from the date of departure.

A large gathering awaited the airmen at Croydon field yesterday afternoon in vain, as after leaving the French coast the fliers lost their way in a dense fog. Eventually, by circling round a ship at a height of 50 feet, they obtained the direction of the coast and made a landing at Thetford.

Mr. Chawla holds a civil aviation scholarship from the Indian Government and recently finished training at the Nottingham Hendon Flying School in England. The airmen kept the flight secret until departure in case of failure.

NORTH CAROLINA G. O. P. JUDGE GOES TO HIGH TRIBUNAL

(Continued from Page 1)

cuit, as well as a number of prominent citizens and business men.

In announcing the appointment President Hoover explained that while fitness for the judiciary post was the primary requisite of an appointee, Judge Parker's appointment to the Supreme Court was the first time in 70 years that the fourth circuit has had a representative on that court.

Judge Parker will be one of the youngest men ever named to the supreme bench. He is 44 years old. Born in Monroe, N. C., he was educated in the public schools and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1907. The following year he graduated from the law school of the same institution and was admitted to the bar.

He was Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1920 and a leader in politics in the State until Oct. 3, 1925, when he was appointed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

CONTEMPORARY ART EXHIBITED AT BATH

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The festival of British contemporary arts opened at Bath, March 21, and will continue until April 5. Among the exhibits are paintings by Sir John Lavery and Sir William Orpen, drawings by Muirhead Bone and Cecil Aldin, etchings and woodcuts by Frank Brangwyn and C. R. W. Nevinson and sculpture by Jacob Epstein.

There are manuscripts by authors and composers and examples of printing, pottery, glass, furniture, architecture and photography. In addition there are daily performances of orchestral works by living British composers. The festival is attracting visitors from all parts of the country.

SLASH ASKED IN SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

LONDON (AP)—A bill which would limit the working time of shop assistants to 48 hours a week (excluding meal hours), affect more than 1,500,000 employees and bring about a small revolution in the life of the cities of the land, was given second reading in the House of Commons March 21.

The bill, offered by a Laborite, was opposed by several Conservative members, but on the promise of Alfred Short, Under-Secretary for the Home Office, that a thorough inquiry would be conducted, it was given second hearing without division. Shop assistants now work an average of 74 hours a week.

BRYN MAWR GIVES HONORS

BRYN MAWR, Pa. (AP)—Bryn Mawr College March 21 presented its most coveted undergraduate award, the European Fellowship, to Miss S. Stanley Gordon, daughter of Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle of Philadelphia. A graduate European Fellowship was awarded to Miss Edith Fishtine of Dorchester, Mass.

$100,000 FOR WATER SYSTEM

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, (By U. P.)—Congress has approved the expenditure of $100,000 for improvements of the water supply system for Tegucigalpa. The Ministry of Public Works will put its program of improvements into effect as soon as the money is made available.

$100,000,000 ASKED IN PROGRAM TO GUARD FORESTS

House to Consider Bill Providing 21-Year Fire Prevention Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A 21-year forest protection program, involving $100,000,000, sponsored by Harry L. Engelbright (R.), Representative from California, and approved by President Hoover, has been definitely slated for consideration at this session by House floor leaders.

The measure has been considered by the House Agriculture Committee, where it was favorably received. It embodies the recommendations of the President along this line in his budget measure to Congress, and is indorsed by the budget bureau and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Engelbright's bill proposes a new method of financing forest protection. At present the Government is spending $3,000,000 a year to put out forest fires and approximately $1,000,000 a year for fire prevention. He proposes to reverse this ratio and to increase the annual allowance to $4,500,000 a year for the next three years and $4,000,000 a year thereafter for 21 years.

In the course of the committee hearings on the measure Mr. Engelbright declared that if forest fires continue at the present rate the entire timber supply of the country will be exhausted in 36 years. In the 12 years ending with 1927, he stated, there occurred 757,000 forest fires in the United States which destroyed 175,791,000 acres of timber lands.

In the national forests, it was testified, fires have been averaging over 6000 a year for the last 19 years, ravaging over 900,000 acres annually. In that period, it was calculated, 17,415,000 board feet of timber valued at $522,479,000 have been destroyed in the national forests alone. In addition, young trees valued at $14,000,000 have been consumed while great damage has been done to forage acreage and protective timber on water sheds.

It was brought out at the committee hearings on the Engelbright bill that 62 per cent of the national forests do not have adequate fire protection at the present time. It was stated that unless fires starting in the forests of Montana, Idaho and Washington can be reached within two hours, there is little chance of holding them in check. In California's yellow pine forests, it was declared, a fire must be reached within a half an hour if it is to be controlled.

Under the Engelbright plan, telephones, observation towers and fire breaks would be first undertaken and pushed so that in five years all forests would be equipped with these protective and detecting agencies.

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Early Spring Until Frost in the Rock Garden

By R. ALICE DROUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Madison, Wis.

PLANTS for the rock garden deserve as careful attention in their selection as plants for the perennial border, Although the majority of typical rock or Alpine plants blossom in early spring, there are many flowers adaptable to the rock garden which will blossom through the hot, dry months of summer well into the first cooling days of autumn. If the rock garden is to hold its place in the home grounds as a definite part of the garden scheme, then it must be made more interesting during the summer season. Continuous bloom is no more impossible in the rock garden than in the perennial border.

Following close upon the bulbs—which are planted the previous fall for bloom when the snows are melting—is the pasqueflower, anemone pulsatilla. It braves the cold winds of March and early April, and is perhaps the first of the nonbulbous plants to bloom. It will stand full exposure and a poor gravelly soil.

The next group of plants to deserve special attention includes the moss pinks. They hug the ground quite closely, and produce a riot of color. Most colorful of them is the phlox subulata rosea, while the white form (variety alba) provides a striking contrast and forms the transition so necessary between certain plants to prevent clashing of colors. For those who prefer a dark centered pink variety there is phlox amœna, while the phlox subulata lilacina should satisfy those who like the lavender tints of phlox. All of the moss pinks thrive best in full sun. They may be planted between stepping stones leading to, or into, the rock garden, and they are effective when planted between the ledges of a rock wall.

Combines Well With Rock Cress

Goldentuft (alyssum saxatile compactum) is likewise adaptable to planting in a rock wall, but it is equally effective in masses in the rock garden wherein boulders predominate. The golden-tuft is sulphur yellow in color, with silvery foliage. It combines well with rock cress (arabis alpina.)

Somewhat overlapping these early blooming plants, but continuing their flowering to the end of May and into June, are the speedwells or veronicas. Veronica repens is a creeping plant forming a glossy green mat, covered with racemes of light blue-tinged flowers. It is good for covering bare spots, although it prefers a moist soil. The rock speedwell or veronica rupestris is likewise a trailing plant excellent for rock work. It, too, forms a thick mat, with more conspicuous flowers of sapphire blue.

The dwarf Canadian primrose (primula mistassinica) also blossoms in May and June. It is a delicate little plant, having few flowers but bright green leaves. It thrives best if given a moist and half-shady place.

Dwarf crested iris (iris cristata) deserves a sunny place nestled among the rocks. It is a tiny species with delicately marked flowers of soft lavender blue, with orange crest. It spreads quite rapidly, and for that reason should be carefully watched and divided as soon as it begins to overrun its neighbors.

Other spring flowering plants especially suited for the rock garden are the pinks (dianthus); particularly the cheddar pink or dianthus cæsius. The malden pink (dianthus deltoides) bears solitary crimson-centered flowers, while the foliage forms a dense carpet. This plant comes to us from Japan and western Europe.

Coral bells (heuchera sanguinea) are native to various sections of the United States, growing wild on hillsides and rocky slopes. They are splendid transition plants, for they carry spring blossoms into the summer and summer-flowering plants. The coral bells will thrive in half shade, growing from 10 to 18 inches in height and bearing flowers on delicate stems above a clump of pale green leaves.

The Harebells

The harebells (campanulas) form an interesting summer group. The bluebells of Scotland (campanula rotundifolia) are especially suited for crevices, their blue-tinted bell-flowers drooping on delicate wiry stems. The Carpathian harebell (campanula carpatica) in white and tints of violet, flowers freely from June to late August.

Moneywort or creeping Jenny (lysimachia nummularia) introduces a note of yellow. It is a creeping plant, flowering in June and July, but bears careful watching as it grows rapidly and soon covers considerable area. It will thrive in either half-shade or full sun, and is quite at home with its roots in between ledges of rock.

Even the catmint (nepeta mussini) finds a home in the rock garden. It is a trailing plant preferring full sunlight, with lavender flowers which are continuous from July almost to frost.

Other summer flowering plants adapted to rock gardening include the closed gentian (gentiana Andrewsii), thymes (thymus, in variety); rockfoils or saxifrages (saxifraga, in variety); violas, especially the viola Jersey Gem, and stonecrops or sedums. The varieties of sedum are numerous, and in selecting them, one must be guided largely by his own choice, Goldmoss (sedum acre) is one of the most popular, and may be used to advantage among stepping stones as it will stand considerable abuse. It is aggressive and needs watching to keep it from overrunning the garden.

Sedum Kamtschaticum, like sedum acre, has starry yellow flowers, though it blossoms in August instead of in June when the goldmoss is in its glory. Kamtschaticum is a good carpeter, hugging the ground rather closely. It has the added advantage of being russet colored in the fall of the year, while sedum stahlii is the color of iron rust, mixed with a vivid grass green. Sedum ewersi, coming to us from Turkestan, is likewise colorful in the fall, its rose-colored owers coming on when further bloom in the rock garden is despaired of. Siebold stonecrop (s. sieboldi), a Japanese species, has thick, succulent pink-edged leaves, but otherwise resembles ewers stonecrop. It, too, flowers in the fall.

Saxifrage tunicflower (tunica saxifraga) is a good supplement to the sedums. It has quantities of tiny flowers varying from pale to dark pink, and blossoms until frost.

This by no means exhausts the list of rock garden or Alpine plants. It is wise for the beginner to start out with a few varieties and to build up a collection as his familiarity with them increases. A few varieties, well chosen, and planted in masses of rhythmic sequence, will more readily produce an effect of unity and of harmony than will a more varied and less studied group of plants. Not every rock plant will grow in every rock garden. Choice of plants to some extent is dependent upon site: that is, factors of soil, drainage, exposure and sunlight. Most of those named herein (except the saxifrages, which sometimes require winter protection where they are not covered with snow) are quite general in their adaptation and hardiness.

Planning and Planting Your Garden

V—Accenting and Massing With Shrubs

By EGBERT HANS
Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers

IF I were asked to express in a few words the average conception of a "landscape," as generally portrayed and visualized, I would feel inclined to say: "An open field surrounded irregularly by woods: the irregularity applying to the outline of the area and the height of the trees."

This always seems to me the basic prototype of the "garden"; an open lawn surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers. We may add to our first conception of a landscape the vision of a distant hillside, a meandering brook, a purple clover field, a meadow filled with golden buttercups, or in order to include man's presence, an orchard in bloom and an ivy-covered cottage. . . . Likewise and in the same proportion we include in our garden vision, on a smaller scale, similar incidents of varied form, color and significance.

Yet our basic comparison with nature's landscape remains, and before deciding on the plants and their location for our shrub border, we will take another lesson from nature: we will see how she plants the edges of roadsides and spots untouched by man, and how the open fields and pastures "meet" the woods and thickets.

Faced Down

Here the tall trees are "faced down" with crab trees, thorns, undergrowth and the younger and smaller generation of the prevailing trees. There a group of tall pines marks a bold, steep demarcation line without apology, but with the perpendicularity of a promontory.

Yet everywhere there is natural grace. There is an intertwining, as it were, of twigs and branches of different varieties telling of pleasant companionship. The desire of the plants to reach for air and sunlight establishes a certain rhythm that should be reckoned with in the molding of our masses.

In this manner, then, do we build up our plantations: the trees and tall shrubs in the background if the planting is to be viewed from one side only, and in the center if both sides are to be considered.

We then "step down" with the medium shrubs, followed by the dwarf varieties, with the final "step down" to the ground covers that will run under the shrubs, do away with awkward lawn mower manipulation, and merge into the grass. These ground covers provide plant food for the shrubs and have no objection to the presence of spring flowering bulbs.

Before discussing the varieties for our shrub border, I would like to call attention to the possibilities and advantages of the "community border" that should be considered by the owners of adjoining grounds. Such a border, if designed and planted with sympathetic understanding and cooperation, means a considerable saving in cost as well as a not less considerable gain in spaciousness and visual size.

It is quite evident that an irregular border planted against a straight boundary line will take considerable area from the lawn in order to secure bays and nooks. In the "community border" the loss of one becomes the other's gain, and vice versa, while there is only need for one line of tall shrubs in the center, on each side of which each owner may work out his own ideas.

In Order of Size

Let us now enumerate our plant material in the order of their size and period of bloom.

First come the tall tree-like shrubs to be used as accents. They may be the Shad bush, or June Berry, (Amelanchier Canadensis); the tree-like Dogwood, (Cornus); the Red bud, or Judas tree, (Cercis Canadensis); the Russian Olive, (Eleagnus Angustifolia); the Euonymus Europeus; the Rose of Sharon; the tree-like Hydrangea; the Buckthorn (Rhamnus); and many others. Here we must also include the fruit trees of which the ornamental value in the border and in the garden is not sufficiently recognized nor taken advantage of. Fruit trees should not be confined to the orchard, nor their use to that of bearing fruit. The plum tree in bloom in a garden corner is a gorgeous sight, and who can resist the appeal of the "old apple tree"; a huge bouquet in the spring, a beautiful mass in the summer, and always picturesque in its winter silhouette.

The flowering Crabs are especially desirable for restricted areas. Besides the always beautiful native varieties, there are now available in most nurseries many cultivated types of great beauty and various characteristics. Among these are the Arnold Crab with semi-double pink blossoms, the ever popular Scheidecker Crab with its double pink blooms, the dwarf-like Sargent Crab with white bloom and showy red fruit, the well-known Bechtel Crab, and many more varieties well worth investigating. The Japanese flowering cherries are indeed the aristocrats of fruit trees noted for their blossoms. Their hardiness exceeds previous expectations, and they are more than worth a trial in any but the most severe location.

Once we have established our accent points, we must at once begin to think of shrubs in masses and not as individuals. Visualize nature's "Thicket" and try to reproduce the interlacing effect of comfort and ease. Use therefore many plants of one variety. If the space is limited, reduce the number of varieties rather than the number of plants of each variety.

Drawing by Egbert Hans

Accents Are Always Effective Where the Shrub Border Turns to Make Bays and Nooks.

Do not make definite separations between different types, but allow the latter to run into each other's domain, dovetail-like.

Tall Massing

For tall massing, there are first the native Dogwoods, Viburnums, Elders, Sumacs, Witch Hazels, and others according to region. In company with the latter use such cultivated varieties as the Tartarian Honeysuckle, the Philadelphus Coronarius (Syringa), the Pink Tamarix, the Fringe tree, (Chionanthus Virginica), the Buckthorn, (Rhamnus), the Bladdersenna, the Hibiscus (Rose of Sharon), the Hydrangea, and others. Then, of course, there are the lilacs, which, however, I prefer to see in separate groups.

The Medium-Sized

Among the medium-sized shrubs, the most dependable will be, again in order of their flowering period: the Forsythias, the Spiræa Van Houttei and Thunbergii, the Weigela, the Morrow Honeysuckle, the Pearlbush (Exochorda grandiflora), the Beauty bush (Kolkwitzia) a recent introduction, the Deutzia Scabra, the sweet shrub (Calycanthus floridus) both latter doing well in shade, as well as the Sweet Pepper bush (Clethra alnifolia), and the Maple-leaved Viburnum.

Among the dwarf varieties there is a valuable Spiræa collection covering different periods of bloom and suitable for shady and sunny conditions.

There is the dwarf Daphne Mezereum, the white and pink Deutzias, the New Jersey Tea (Ceanothus Americanus), and the Hypericum or St. Johnswort, all doing well in shade. The Callicarpa Purpurea also stands the shade and has the most attractive purple berries. This attractive shrub should be planted close together and in a heavy mass. The Bushclover or Lespedeza is beautiful but dies down each year even as the Butterfly Bush.

The above-named varieties represent only a few of the available shrubs: they are, however, the most satisfactory and easy to secure. We must not omit the broad-leaved evergreens and other evergreen shrubs which deserve to be the subject of a special article.

There remains the question of size at the time of planting. We hear a great deal these days about "immediate effect." If this is desired or needed, mature shrubs can be used, but unless they are moved with the greatest of care, they will lose their mature effect and will need to be trimmed, so that the purpose will be defeated.

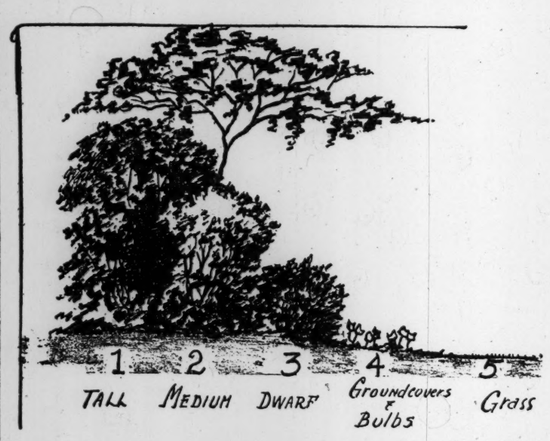
It is much easier and safer to secure an immediate effect with evergreens. The cost of small deciduous shrubs is very small, and most of them will make considerable growth in a couple of seasons. Their development is more graceful and more in keeping with nature's way.

In fact, one cannot overemphasize the desirability of constantly returning to nature for the answer to all matters of design. For instance, you want a direct path to the front door, there being no reason nor obstruction to justify a curve. Someone tells you "nature abhors a straight line"—curves are more artistic! You call "someone's" attention to the perfectly straight line of a pine trunk or that of a beech and to the symmetry displayed so frequently and build your walk as common sense dictates.

There can be no originality if set rules are followed too closely, and there can be no real garden without originality.

The scope of these articles limits us to an analysis rather than a complete solution of the many problems discussed therein. Gardening is mostly experience—and experience means study. With nature as your teacher, you cannot go wrong.

[This is the last of a series of five articles. The others have appeared on the four previous Saturdays.]



Drawing by Egbert Hans

Section of Shrub Border.

J. C. Allen from Ewing Galloway

Narcissus in the Spring Garden of Mrs. J. C. Allen, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Stencil Patterns

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

Large stencils for floor decoration have recently come on the market. These are especially welcome for those who are dressing up their basements for play rooms or studios. Basements generally a little dingy can be decorated to look as gay and cheerful as any room in the house. Both the stencils and roller for painting may be bought in most city hardware stores. One paper almost a yard long contains three stencil designs which may be used together or, if preferred, may be separated. Just one figure may be repeated or two may be alternated in the floor border.

A basement floor might be painted red, for instance, and then bordered with a black design by means of the stencil pattern. The small hand roller made of a combination of silk and felt is dipped into the paint which has been poured out upon a slab. This roller is then run over the open part of the stencil leaving the imprint of the design on the floor. The paper stencil is lifted up carefully to prevent smearing of paint and spoiling of a clear-cut pattern. The same process is repeated to give a continuous line around the room. Needless to say, no stenciling should be attempted until the first coat of paint is thoroughly dry.

In Praise of Iris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

POETS' words are needed to sing the praises of the iris, exquisite in form and entrancing in variety of lovely color. Put irises in a water setting, and you shall see such a shifting pattern of delicate reflections as no other flowers offer in quite the same riotous pictorial fashion. Australia does not seem to have cultivated the vogue of the iris to the extent that is noticed in England and America. Certainly, at least, the possibilities have not been exploited when one observes only the occasional grouping of irises, and practically no attention paid to the real charm of a water setting.

With Iris stylosa blooming valiantly all through the Australian winter, and the German and Spanish varieties in late spring, the iris garden can always be attractive. There are distinct types of iris, some of which grow from rapidly-spreading rhizomes and others from bulbs. Most of them are not at all particular about soil, but they love sun, and they like well-drained soil and lime. There are Spanish, Dutch, Japanese, German and English varieties whose moods can be studied from the point of view of any situation and climate. The Japanese iris requires a damp, swampy position, with rich, clayish soil.

For bordering the variety Charmant is recommended, being of intermediate height with silvery blue flowers. Amas, an iridescent blue, might, it is suggested, stand further back. It flowers early, is tall and has large blossoms. Anne Page is lavender blue. Zua, a very pale lavender, like silk crepe, is appealing for its unusual texture, and Valkyrie is a velvety maroon purple, contributing to a rich harmony with the blues. There are, in fact, so many wonderful lavenders and blues, from periwinkle and royal blue to the most delicate mauve, that a very charming garden could be made of these alone, with the yellow varieties for contrast. But the color of irises does not end here. Zouave is particularly fascinating—a white iris over which lilac powder seems to have been sprinkled thickly. Troades is a rosy crimson, Shasta is a tall white, Sybil, apricot, with crimson flower petals. Very handsome is Prince of Orange, which is of brown splashed with gold. So, after all this, who could neglect irises any longer?

Letting the Garden Keep a Diary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cos Cob, Conn.

ONE of the most helpful aids to successful gardening is a notebook containing complete records of past activities in the garden. A record of this sort not only helps one to profit by his mistakes, but also remembers our victories. Years hence, when there is a different garden, or alas, none at all, books of this sort might prove enjoyable reading.

The book itself will be a sturdy affair, one that will withstand rough usage, for it will no doubt spend a great part of the summer out-of-doors and will be handled almost daily. One will need a thick book, too, for there must be room for putting down the plans conceived during the winter, a diary and a record of blooming dates, besides a generous number of blank sheets. A large book will be required, therefore, made up of thick paper with sturdy covers. Those canvas-bound account books, sold in most stationery stores, are excellent for this purpose.

The garden diary is perhaps the pleasantest part of the book. Among the things to be entered here will be planting dates. When a sowing of seed fails to appear, there must be little delay in making a second one. With a record of the date on which the seed was planted, one may know when to expect the seedlings. Blooming dates, while less important, are great fun. By consulting the book, we can settle that annual argument as to whether the present season is earlier or later than certain past seasons. When there is a diary it is interesting to write a paragraph or so each week on the general appearance of the garden. By referring to these writings at plant-buying time we will have no difficulty in determining just what material is necessary to attain a continuous succession of bloom. Too, in years to come these paragraphs will give us mind pictures of the garden as it appeared at different seasons.

The blank pages will be useful for entering reminders. All during the gardening season we will want to record mistakes in design, unfortunate color combinations, or any other reasons for change that present themselves. In the autumn and early spring we may turn to these pages, freshen our memory, and proceed to make the necessary changes. Many notebooks contain a map of the garden. This is useful where the plants are unlabeled, for it prevents us from disturbing dormant plants. Plants that are late to appear, or those whose leaves die before summer, as well as dormant bulbs, are often damaged because we forget their locations. If the map is made in pencil, changes may be easily recorded.

Summer Color Effects

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

Planting out in beds and borders is always one of the most thrilling of springtime tasks, so lovely are the color effects which may be enjoyed during the summer months when due attention is paid to skillful grouping and arrangement.

How greatly is the flaming beauty of the black-centered scarlet Oriental poppies enhanced by a background of gray-leaved foliage plant such as Artenisia Incana, and how much more lovely are the rich pink spikes of the Carmine Queen Antirrhinum when they rub shoulders with the soft lavender of catmint.

Strikingly beautiful is a group of purple Ten Weeks' Stocks planted between a mass of bright blue Lobelia, and a clump of the vivid cherry red of Scarlet Beauty Sweet Williams, and there is a touch of old-fashioned Victorian charm in the combination of Linum Perenne with its dainty baby blue flowers, the pale pink of Pink Beauty Sweet William and the soft gray leaves of the dwarf Cerastium Tomentosum (snow-in-summer).

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SPRING Flower and Garden Shows

Following a plan inaugurated last year The Christian Science Monitor will have a well prepared and interesting story on each of the larger flower and garden exhibits held in cities of the United States this spring.

This series of brief articles will have strong appeal to garden clubs and to individual amateur gardeners and florists. The Monitor is one of only a few publications through which admirers of flowers can obtain a prompt and authentic account of the new showings and events in each of the principal flower shows of the country.

Articles on floral shows in the following cities are scheduled on the dates given: Los Angeles, March 11; New York, March 18; Detroit, March 21; St. Louis, March 24; Philadelphia, March 25; Boston, March 26; Chicago (annual), March 31; Cleveland, April 1; Minneapolis, April 3; Chicago (middle states), April 7; Pasadena, April 17. Orders for this series of 11 articles will be received at a special price of

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

This and That —Again

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

"HAS a Dozen Houses and Wants More" is a heading that appeared in these columns about 3½ years ago. Now the same owner has 21, and still wants more. Over half of these houses date in the 1600s and only three later than 1800. Most of them are in Massachusetts, a part are in Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.

Usually friends refer to the owner as the Preservation Society, although the full title is, "The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities." Houses that are important for their age, their history, or their architectural rarity, are acquired as fast as funds will allow. After necessary repairs or restoration, they are partially or wholly furnished in the proper style and are opened for the enjoyment of the public.

This total is a splendid achievement for an existence of 20 years. In the meantime many valuable landmarks have been lost to coming generations through decay or fire or in the course of real estate improvements, due to the society's lack of funds for buying and saving them.

Country-Wide Interest Is Evident

It always has in sight numerous additional buildings that are of especial desirability and on which prompt action should be taken if they are to be saved. Its several thousand members reside in 28 states outside New England, from Texas to Michigan and from coast to coast. Over 500 have been added since December, with addresses that prove widespread desire to participate in these activities. This seems wholly natural, since so many in all stat s are descendants of those who once dwelt in this northeastern group.

No doubt the ancestors of thousands of such descendants are among the benefit of present and coming been saved by this society for the benefit of present and coming citizens. Our own family tree welcomes the somewhat recent acquisition of two ancestral homes, the Derby House in Salem and the Tristram Coffin House in Newbury, giving us a sense of personal indebtedness to the generous donors and the devoted executives of the society.

It is certain that a considerable number of Monitor readers are also in a position to be grateful, although they may not be aware of it. For the information of any who may wish to learn more of this movement, and obtain data on all these old houses, the offices are at 141 Cambridge Street, Boston.

SHOWS ONCE A MONTH—ALMOST

This matter of antiques expositions has grown amazingly, from the dream of a few men, a year and a half ago, to the established enterprise that it is today. It is only a little more than a year since the first one in America was put on in New York City, with the pioneer promoters prepared to meet a substantial five figure loss in case the trade and the public failed to respond as it was hoped they would.

Instead of a red figure balance there was a nice black one, with unquestionable proof that this was the sort of a thing that the world was ready for. Since then similar shows, or fairs, have been held in Boston, Portland, Me., and again in New York. From April 21-25 there will be one in Chicago. In May, three weeks later, Philadelphia has one scheduled at the Bellevue-Stratford. This makes five within six months, in the season following the single timidly offered original effort.

And to What Good Purpose?

No one can estimate the benefit derived from these events by the trade and by the visitors. Dealers have been greatly cheered by the sales to new customers as well as to former patrons, especially since so many lines, in the luxury class or near it, have found business slow since the national financial shakedown of six months ago.

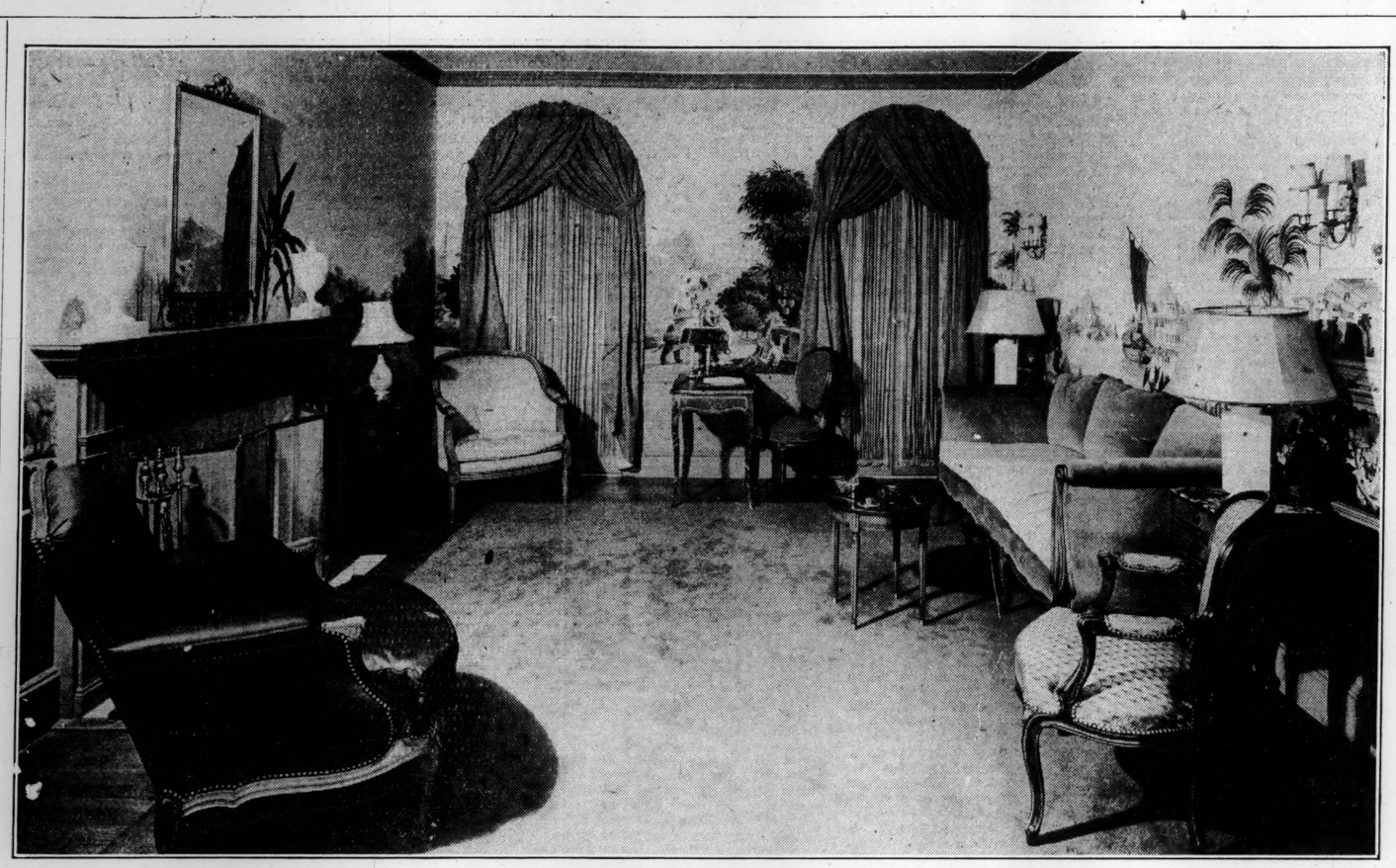
The tens of thousands of visitors to these displays have witnessed, in the mere mass of the exhibits, an impressive evidence of the way this subject has gripped the attention of people at large. If anyone had been doubtful of the probable permanence of the liking for period furnishings, or was wavering in his attitude toward collecting, a few hours spent in one of these shows would almost certainly change him to a confident buyer. Those who were already ardent in one or more directions might well be delighted to discover among the exhibits that there were fresh fields, before unknown, which offered exercise for all the knowledge and taste they care to acquire.

A NEW CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

With an Antiques and Decorative Arts League already four years old, and strongly established, we learn that another organization is in the process of formation. It is announced as the Antique Dealers' Association, prominent among the promoters being Sidney K. Bollinger, formerly treasurer of the Antiquarian Magazine.

From the prospectus at hand it appears that this new movement aims to include a much wider membership than the older league, which is made up mostly of the larger dealers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. If the aim of the new activity is accomplished, benefit should result to hundreds of smaller dealers who are scattered throughout the country, as friendship and mutual confidence are promoted.

Satisfaction as great as that derived from the British Antique Dealers' Association by its members is cited as one of the objectives of this American group. Heartily do we wish them success in any attempt that aims to bring in general and generous co-operation in this trade.



Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

In this living room of comfortable size an important feature is the scenic wall paper, which is Oriental in the subjects pictured. The bronze bodies of the Hindustan natives wearing the royal blue turbans contrast with the deep, shadowy greens of foliage. The elephants' dull gold trappings are touched with bits of coppery rust, a color which has been brought forward in the antique taffeta overcurtains. Furniture in the Louis XV manner is dominated by the sofa, an exact reproduction of one in the Louvre

Silhouettes --- A Cutter and A Collection

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

"SIX thousand shadows," one might entitle his topic, when talking of the remarkable silhouette collection of the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse of West Newbury, Mass., shown recently at the Boston and the New York Antiques Expositions.

Mr. Morse's hobby has concerned itself with one of the most delightful, to the writer's notion, of all collectible things. There are certain types of antiques which are scarcely of interest to any but collectors. Silhouettes, on the contrary, have many facets of appeal. They are fascinating to anyone who is interested in the costumes and customs of the past, speaking eloquently, as they do, of times and manners in both America and Europe at the opening of the nineteenth century. In their very elusiveness lies the certain charm of these little black profiles. They suggest so much by a mere outline.

From the home-maker's standpoint they are decorative indeed, when well done; sharp in contrast, quaint and naïve; the perfect wall decoration for an interior done in the early American manner. To the student of the arts and crafts they offer an interesting field. It becomes a puzzle of no mean proportions to identify and attribute the technique, materials and methods used in producing a type of portrait at once similar and at variance. To pause with these engaging little shadow pictures at all is to find oneself, directly, one of the long and lengthening queue of silhouette admirers, students and collectors.

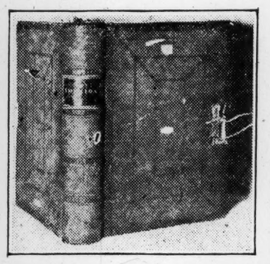
America's Finest Collection

Mr. Morse has assembled one of the world's greatest silhouette collections, not forgetting that of Mrs. E. Nevill-Jackson shown at Olympia, in London, a year ago. The great profilists of England and France—Field, Torond, Dempser, Saint-Memin, Miers, Charles, Mrs. Beetham and the rest—are represented in Mr. Morse's showing, as well as the leading American shade makers.

Examples of the silhouettist's art in the mediums of wax, plaster, jewelry, and glass; in the paper shades, both hollow cut and pasted types, all are included. Not only is the collection comprehensive in scope, but Mr. Morse has been both fortunate and discriminating in securing particularly meritorious specimens. This is especially true of the English and continental portraits.

In addition to the silhouettes themselves, Mr. Morse has assembled a notable collection of the most important groups, or books, of silhouettes. He owns the "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished American Citizens" by William Henry Brown (a rare item, since most of the books were burned); the class album of Bowdoin College in 1825; three albums from the famous Wellesley collection; Anthing's "Collection de Cent Silhuettes des Personnes Illustres et Celebres"; the Andrew Tuer Edouart scrap book; Edouart's "Treatise on Silhouette Likenesses," and four of Edouart's American Folios. The last brings us to the point of our story, for it is with these Edouart folios that we in America are apt to be especially intrigued.

Backgrounds already printed in sepia were used by Edouart for mounting such exquisite groups as this one, which measures in the original about 16 by 22 inches



Heavy leather-bound volumes, each originally having a lock and key, were used by Edouart, safe-keeping his duplicate silhouettes. This is one of four existing folios of his American work

Photos by Courtesy of the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse

Two pages of one of Edouart's folios, showing his methodical manner of preserving copies of all the silhouette portraits which he cut

Began Cutting at 41

Augustin Amant Constance Fedele Edouart (to give him his full name) was a Frenchman, born in Dunquerque in 1789. He appeared in England in 1813, a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, having lost his property in the evacuation of Holland. In England he sought to teach French, but finding the competition with his stranded countrymen too keen, turned to working in hair, an excellent apprenticeship, by the way, for his later work as a cutter of profiles. He received the patronage of royalty, making for H. R. H., the late Duchess of York, portraits of her dogs, executed in the animals' own hair.

According to Edouart's own account, it was a chance criticism of machine-made profiles and a challenge, in response, that he "do better," that discovered to him his own ability to cut with scissors from black paper. His rise was rapid. A full-length cutting of Dr. Magendi, Bishop of Bangor, was his first paid portrait. On May 8, 1830, the Edinburgh Evening Courant took notice of his success in his likenesses of Sir Walter Scott. A tour of the islands followed.

It was in the "fabulous forties" (1839-1849) that storied decade now almost 100 years behind us, that Edouart visited the United States. He established himself for a time in New York City and then took a tour of the country which included a longer or shorter sojourn in the principal cities. At each stop the artist (he himself spelled the word with a capital A) cut likenesses of our gentry and preserved in his own folios duplicates of each portrait, autographed and dated. Thus he had what was practically a social register of mid-nineteenth century America.

Posterity Prizes His Records

His portraits were full length, with few exceptions; were of the cut-and-pasted type; were usually mounted on a sepia background. This was artistically and chiefly valuable for its reflection of the modes and decoration of the period. He had a remarkable facility for catching just those angles which delineated the character and personality of the sitter. His fame doubtless rests largely on that ability and on his passion for accuracy and detail. The latter led him to record his work, cut in duplicate, and to preserve signed and dated specimens.

Of his skill, Desmond Coke, in his delightful book, "Art of Silhouette," speaks with enthusiasm. "Where Edouart was quite supreme is in his sense of character. This would account for his success in studies of child-life. He had the first gift of a portraitist; he could portray and explain in a single illuminating moment. We know an Edouart subject as we know a Sargent; the soul is there no less than the mere shell."

During his first year in the United States Edouart cut 381 portraits in New York, Saratoga, Boston and Philadelphia. Among them is one listed as "August Belmont, Agent of the House of Rothschild, New York." Congressmen, editors, journalists, officers of the army and navy in uniform, the wives and children of these interesting men, are included in the collection.

Later, when Edouart visited New Orleans and other states where slavery was permitted we find occasionally a slave's picture "taken" with that of the family. In Cambridge he cut profiles of Longfellow, the Appleton family, the president of Harvard and a host of students and professors of the college.

Stays 10 Years in America

In December, 1849, Edouart packed his precious folios containing autographed duplicates of 50,000 sittings, his 20 years' work, and set out for home, sailing in the Oneida, laden with bales of Maryland cotton. When off the coast of Guernsey the ship was caught in a great gale and was wrecked in Vazon Bay. Crew and passengers, and a case containing 14 of the folios were saved. Edouart was befriended by Frederica Lukis of Guernsey, to whom he subsequently gave his remaining 14 folios. Although he reached his seventy-third year he never cut portraits again.

Four of these original 14 folios, containing 3800 silhouettes, are now in the Glenn Tilley Morse collection. It seems not unlikely that, as Mr. Morse goes about the country lecturing and showing his Edouart folios, his listeners may thus identify the unknown Edouarts in their possession; or, they may discover in the folios portraits of their forbears of which they had not hitherto been aware.

These folios, with the entire Glenn Tilley Morse collection, are to be bequeathed by the owner, with a generous endowment, to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, of which Mr. Morse is museum director and member of the board of trustees.

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I BROUGHT me home some vases
From the auction yesterday,
A pair of tall, blue vases—
Priceless luster, so they say.

I brought two singing seashells,
A funny old teapot,
A precious little china chair,
To stand on my whatnot.

I brought a lovely lady,
In an oval frame of gold,
And a brown-cracked, milky pitcher
That is old, old, old!

They liked my lovely lady,
My vases slim and blue,
They liked the little china chair,
The shells of pearly hue;

But when they saw the pitcher,
Heavy, cracked, and brown,
They laughed in gay derision,
They laughed me up and down.

Why did I want the worthless thing?
They asked. I couldn't tell;
But of all the treasures I brought home
There's none I love so well

As that queerly fashioned pitcher,
With the deep chip in its spout,
And the colorless, raised corn-ears,
Where the cracks run in and out.

You may have my luster vases
If you want them very much,
But my little old cracked pitcher
No bargaining can touch!

REBA M. STEVENS.

Present Taste In Chairs

THE modern trend in chairs is toward variety. And this very pleasing variety stresses comfort! The occasional chair indeed has set the style for varying the furnishings of every room with an odd piece that does not match the suite, and that is an extra, useful when guests arrive. This extra, or occasional, chair, that can also serve at a desk or telephone, is cleverly emphasized in small rooms.

The type of occasional chair having a scoop seat is now thought smart for living rooms or hallways. With its comfortably upholstered back, its wooden arms, and concave upholstered seat, it has just the right dignity to lend formality as a guest chair. With arms, legs and stretchers of wood, it does not have the heaviness of overstuffed pieces and fits with better proportions into smaller spaces. It is specifically harmonious for a room where Spanish or other period furnishings prevail.

Another still more formal occasional chair is the X-shaped, or Roman. Usually of carved walnut, it may have a cushion and a back added for comfort. Of early Italian origin, it lends decided atmosphere to rooms with stucco walls and similar effects.

A Victorian Survival

Many modern chairs indeed are descendants of period shapes, but modified for up-to-date needs. The very popular "Cogswell" or "Coxwell," at first a trade name but now a recognized type, is much like the old-fashioned Morris chair of the late Victorian days. It is decidedly a man's lounging chair for the fireside. With a back that has an adjustable reclining feature, it is comfortably upholstered, and frequently accompanied by an extension piece to use as a foot-rest.

But the footstool is also a French device for making a chair a couch! The most attractive of the "chaises longues," or "long chairs," have the extension made like a separate ottoman, upholstered to match. This is a very useful sort, now, because the separate portion provides a seat that may be used with the reclining chair, or separately, in any place.

The chaise longue is essentially a feminine article, designed for those occasions when a woman desires to rest half reclining, without disarranging clothing or coiffure. And the separate ottoman makes a very useful seat for the dressing table. Cretonne and glazed chintz are favored coverings when the chaise longue is placed in the bedroom or boudoir, but in the living room or sun room, mohair, sateen and even damask lends more formality. Various lines and finishes strike varying keynotes. The gilt is most luxurious, while the wicker form is ideal for porch or patio.

For the Boudoir

Another useful feminine type is the slipper chair. Although so favored in modern bedrooms, it has a quaint air, with its round topped low back. Seat, back and a shallow valance, below which the wooden legs are revealed, are usually upholstered in chintz or cretonne. A slipper seat is sometimes a backless affair similar to a dressing table bench, although many are square. Very handsome ones are the oblong shapes in Adam design.

A boudoir chair, also cretonne covered, is a modified overstuffed design designed for smaller rooms. For this reason it can be used with perfect propriety in a small informal living room. As it is comparatively inexpensive, it often solves the problem of a comfortable up-to-date fireside chair within the small budget.

Many comfortable easy chairs come uncovered ready to be upholstered to match the desired color scheme. On these, inexpensive slip covers may be utilized until a really fine covering can be afforded.

The Serviceable Windsor

The Windsor chair is popular for the dining and breakfast room, also as an occasional chair elsewhere. In mahogany, walnut and gumwood, or in artistic amber maple, this makes an attractive contrast with heavier pieces of furniture. But the general effect of the room in which a Windsor is placed should be colonial or provincial to be harmonious. The splat back of the English type is the most comfortable of the many Windsor designs, and included in the shapes offered are the fan-, comb- and fiddle-backs. This design has also been adapted to modern tastes by being sold as unpainted furniture, reday for the home decorator to lacquer as gayly as may be desired.

For the Sun Room

For the porch, patio or sun room there is, again, charming variety. In recent American design there are both attractive and comfortable chairs constructed of willow, stick willow, Chinese sea grass and rattan. In natural tones they are artistic, but the great vogue for color leads to bold combinations such as black and orange, green and yellow, purple and orange, Chinese red and black. Black woven into the natural finishes is seen in many of the very smartest examples. The hourglass and the peacock shapes show this modish trend, the first having a back flared like a peacock's tail, and the second a circularly extended base instead of legs. An officer's chair, upholstered in khaki or vivid awning stripes, is a glorified camp stool with back and arms, the legs crisscrossing below the cloth seat.

No description of modern chairs would be complete without mention of the very up-to-date modernist designs. A prominent form is the auto seat, in which one sits close to the floor as one does in a car. Many shapes are heavily upholstered in strikingly patterned textiles; others have coverings like those already described, but depend upon lines for newness. Triangular shapes, vividly painted, is one phase of this attempt at originality. Silver painted wood makes others as well suited to a formal room as to the sun room. Colored and patent leather seats are also seen in modernist chairs, which are gaining in popularity.

A Precious Jug

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

Every collector of old English silver who can afford to do so tries to acquire one of those curious sixteenth-century vessels known as stoneware or tiger-ware jugs, the lower half of them globular, the upper part being cylindrical, with silver lids and mounts.

The word "tiger" in this connection is said to owe its origin to the German word "tigel," meaning a kiln or crucible. Many of such jugs in ancient days were imported from Germany and equipped with lids and mounts by English silversmiths.

An Elizabethan jug of Fulham-Delft stoneware has been known to realize as much as £1500 or $7500. It probably cost, when it was originally made, less than 1500 cents. The Victoria and Albert Museum has recently been presented by the British Antique Dealers' Association with a fine example, hall-marked in 1547, which must be worth a small fortune.

The body is of plain, brown-glazed earthenware and is of exceptional historic interest, apart from the jug's fine silver craftsmanship. The body is believed to have been made in the potteries at Wrotham, Kent, 65 years earlier than the potteries had hitherto been supposed to have been founded.

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AU QUATRIEME

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Antonia Brico as Conductor

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

AN INTERESTING event has occurred — the appearance of a woman conductor at the head of the Philharmonic Orchestra. An important program enabled us to assess her ability. Her name is Antonia Brico. She comes from California and was graduated at the Berlin High School under Professor Pruewer. She showed from the outset that she was very gifted: the first item, Handel's "Concerto Grosso" in D minor, left no doubt on this point. Although she has seldom taken charge of an orchestra, she compelled the players' attention and got her intentions well carried out—no mean achievement, considering that this famous orchestra is accustomed to playing under the greatest conductors. Another item was Dvorak's little known Symphony in D minor. Here again she showed her capability; her perfectly musical comprehension of the score and her apposite, well thought out gestures resulted in the orchestra following her lead with real interest and responding to all her demands with a will.

This superb performance roused the audience to enthusiasm, and Antonia Brico was hailed with repeated applause. A conductor of remarkable talent stood revealed.

It was most instructive to see her attitude toward works by Beethoven and Mozart. It is to be hoped that she will soon appear in Berlin again.

Klemperer and Stravinsky

So many other orchestral concerts have taken place that only the most important events can be mentioned. None are more interesting than those given by Otto Klemperer at the State Opera House. He is the only Berlin conductor who methodically devotes his attention to new or little-known music. His programs are admirably arranged and comprise that happy mixture of old and new which appeals to both connoisseurs and laymen. His latest program consisted of two new works by Stravinsky and Mozart's G minor Symphony.

The orchestral suite from Stravinsky's allegorical ballet, "The Fairy's Kiss," is not altogether satisfactory in the concert hall. To me it appears to stand in need of the stage setting and dancing. The lack of them is felt in the thinness and shallowness of the music of the first part considered in itself, and in the monotony of the epilogue, perceptible despite the briefness of this number. The music of the middle numbers, however, is significant per se, animated by its own feeling and moods. Its style can hardly be defined in words. Stravinsky has written on the title page: "Inspired by Tchaikovsky's muse." And the work does contain quotations from Tchaikovsky: but the atmosphere of them is so different, they are so permeated with Stravinsky's own style, that one is led to consider them almost as Stravinsky's own inventions. The music sets no problems; it moves within the compass of tonality, with a few brief exceptions; it is pleasing—at times it almost suggests "drawing-room music"; and here and there touches of academism occur.

Stravinsky's Capriccio

Far more powerful is the Capriccio for piano and orchestra, whose solo part Stravinsky himself played with great virtuosity and musical impetus. In form, it is a concerto in three movements; it is instinct with high originality and superb in craftsmanship with its polyphonic subtleties. The first movement contains live, hard, ringing music. In the "Andante rapsodico" the expression becomes more lyrical. The Finale is something unique, a rousing energetic piece of virtuosity and music, filled with elemental, splendidly sustained ideas. Its effect is tremendous, especially when it is played as Stravinsky can play it, and conducted by a man of genius like Klemperer.

There is not much to be said about the Philharmonic concerts under Furtwaengler. The performances are first-rate, the programs uninteresting. He has not yet made up his mind to consider examples of really significant new music. He gave us Respighi's cheap and obtrusive "Feste Romani" and was blamed by many good musicians for doing so. Among soloists, special mention should go to Cortot, who once again displayed his perfect mastery in Schumann's Concerto.

"Simone Boccanegra"

"Simone Boccanegra," a product of the middle of Verdi's career—it appeared between "Traviata" and "Un Ballo in Maschera"—was performed with very great success at the Municipal Opera. This revival was due to the poet Franz Werfel, who takes so many pains to bring about performances of Verdi's works. He has achieved not only a clever, but a beautifully poetic arrangement of the libretto. One can but wonder how the score had remained overlooked so long. It contains a few commonplace things, but many beauties of the highest order: arias, ensembles and finales of lovely melodic quality and great dramatic effect. It is instinct with Verdi's genius for the stage, with his glowing vitality, his elemental strength and his deep sensitiveness.

The conductor was Fritz Stiedry, one of our best and most cultured. The title part was sung by Hans Reinner, whose baritone voice is altogether admirable. Ludwig Hofman and Martin Ehmann were equally fine.

At the State Opera House a superb new production of "La Traviata," remarkable for the admirable co-ordination of stage production and music, has taken place. Very rightly, the scenery and costumes were all in the style of the 'fifties. For this most skillful, tasteful and effective piece of work Director Franz Ludwig Hoerth was responsible. Erich Kleiber conducted intelligently and sensitively. His phrasing is original and vital, he shows a most delicate sense of tempi, and he supports the singers with unfailing flexibility.

Gitta Alpar, as Violetta, deserves first mention. Her acting was excellent and her voice, a splendidly produced coloratura, has no equal on any German stage. Heinrich Schlusnus, as Germont senior, was admirable. Kleiber, Hoerth and the singers were deservedly applauded.

ANTONIA BRICO Photograph by Koenig-Rohde

A Theatrical Liaison Officer

By J. T. GREIN

London

THE Theater Guild of New York has taken an important step toward a closer artistic union between the drama of Britain and of America, and it has made a wise choice in appointing Alec Rea, the lessee of St. Martin's Theater, its liaison officer, to advise not only what plays shall be taken from New York to London, but to promote the production of valuable English plays in New York.

Mr. Rea's connection with the theater is of long standing. Years ago he began his activities as guide, philosopher and friend to the Liverpool Repertory Theater, with which I was connected, and I learned to appreciate his sound judgment and—no small matter to a struggling enterprise—his largesse. With Professor Ryley he was the force that drove the Liverpool Theater to compete with Manchester's lead under the renowned rule of Miss Horniman, and whenever fuel was wanting to keep the engine going he supplied it freely and disinterestedly. Many an author known to fame today owes his debut to Mr. Rea's sponsorship, and it was he who, by his belief in and support of the young Basil Dean, paved his career as a producer.

Later, when Mr. Rea decided to widen his sphere, he took Basil Dean into partnership, and the little St. Martin's Theater became not only an intellectual center with a great record, in which shone "The Skin Game," "A Bill of Divorcement," "Loyalties," "The Conquering Hero" and several other plays now ranking among the modern classics of English drama, but, collaterally to the regular performances, Messrs. Rea and Dean ran an experimental theater of their own called "The Playbox," which did interesting work until the parting of the ways came and Basil Dean became a free lance on his own and E. P. Clift, Mr. Rea's trusted and tested right-hand man, his partner.

Under the new regime, as under the old, the St. Martin's Theater continued to flourish. Reviewing rapidly its repertory of a decade, it may be said that it has had so many successes that one can hardly discover the few failures—and the latter were generally more commercial than artistic. Such plays as "The White Chateau" by Captain Berkeley may not "pay," but it is a greater achievement to have produced them than many long runners of indifferent quality.

And this brings me to the real value of Mr. Rea's appointment, of which an official communique from the theater rightly says: "It is perhaps the highest honor that the American dramatic world can confer on an Englishman of the theater."

For Mr. Rea's signal merit is not only his wide knowledge of the drama, his practical experience (sometimes dearly bought), but his discernment coupled with pluck to live up to his convictions. He and Sir Barry Jackson and C. B. Cochran are in this respect unique among the wielders of English theaters. Hence so many dramatists and so many actors and actresses, too numerous to name, have been graduated from the little house in West Street. We can therefore expect from the new liaison officer that in bringing and carrying plays from and to America his foremost object will be "quality," not necessarily financial requital.

There are many plays in England, unknown to America, which deserve to be seen there; there are many plays in America, unknown to England, which, if produced here, would give a different opinion of the American drama from that wrongly prevailing in consequence of countless worthless commercial importations. Hence we may expect that Mr. Rea will not only act as liaison officer but that by his independence of judgment he will develop into an Anglo-American theatrical pioneer—a function whose possibilities are of auspicious and far-reaching portent.

Marie Rambert Dancers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Marie Rambert Dancers gave an interesting ballet program at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith. Most of these dancers are on the threshold of their professional careers. Harold Turner is already over the threshold. Pearl Argyle is also well inside, and exceptional promise marks the work of Diana Gould, who combines a beautiful style with an artistic purity that turns one's thoughts to early Italian painters. Nor could Miss Gould have had a better medium for the display of her especial talent than the first item on the program; a little ballet designed on Botticellian lines by Frederick Ashton, founded on a classical myth which the dancers transformed into a thing of beauty, danced to music of Gluck.

This was followed by a ballet divertissement of seven types of dances to music of Mozart, Purcell, Goossens, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. The last was a Russian peasant dance, performed by Marie Rambert herself.

Then Diana Could had a further chance to show her powers in a humorous character solo, "Mannequin." The ballet of Mars and Venus, from the play, "Jew Suess," was charmingly danced to music of Scarlatti by its original performers, Harold Turner, as Mars, and Pearl Argyle, as Venus; with Louis Barton and Prulence Hythe as attendant nymphs.

"Capriol Suite," composed by Peter Warlock on old French themes, was another item of separate incidents—humorous and picturesque. A stately Pavane, danced by Diana Gould, with Frederick Ashton and Harold Turner, was the most artistic item of this group, the choreography of which was by Frederick Ashton, evidently as capable in designing as in executing dances. "Mattachins," a humorous dance by five men, was hugely enjoyed by the audience.

C. F. A.

Dirk Fock in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

DIRK FOCK, the Dutch conductor, recently mounted the podium of the Paris Symphony Orchestra. With his authoritative gesture, he gives an irresistible impression of authority. More than that, he is a remarkable musician. Few artists, and particularly few virtuosos of the stick, have given us the impression of obeying purely musical impulses as completely and as profoundly as he.

Dirk Fock possesses the precious gift of dynamism. By quick, vigorous beats he sets going, one after the other, all the wheels of his orchestra. His technique makes one think of that of the juggler who, after having originated a movement of rotation with a dozen plates lined up on a table, leaps from one to the other to keep them going when they look like coming to a stop.

The abundant but correct and very intelligible gesture of this conductor triumphed especially in the performance of the Second Suite of "Daphnis and Chloe" by Ravel, which had a dazzling performance. No French conductor had ever dared to "exteriorize" a work of the composer of "l'Heure Espagnole" in this way. Certainly this lofty conception of the work involves rather redoutable difficulties of execution for the instrumentalists, but the flow of ardent vitality that escapes through the point of this stick gave a really fairy-like magnificence and luminosity to the "birth of the day," that quivering picture where the voices of nature give the most varied and most tender of concerts. That was an absolutely unforgettable moment for which we shall preserve a deep gratitude to M. Fock.

Mme. Schoene as Soloist

Let us also thank him for having introduced us to a very pleasant "Serenade Italienne" of Hugo Wolf, filled with ingenious details and amusing coquetries of style, and rendered with incomparable lightness of touch.

This astonishing faculty of communicating abundant vitality and powerful relief to all that he directs, Dirk Fock of course confirmed in the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven, to which he gave accents of exceptional vigor cleverly opposed to care for delicate details. But in spite of, or more correctly because of, their splendid brilliance, the brass finished by tiring the most complaisant ears because of the insupportable monotony of writing.

The most eloquent opportunity to show his gifts as a musician was perhaps offered to the Dutch conductor by the accompaniment of a song sung by Mme. Lotte Schoene, the Viennese nightingale who, in excellent voice that evening, aroused the audience to enthusiasm by the charm and facility of her singing. Her "Marguerite au Rouet" was really enchanting. One wished to hear it again immediately and it was a new opportunity to appreciate the intelligence and elasticity with which Dirk Fock surrounded the voice of the singer.

The Straram Concerts

At the Straram Concerts, before a splendid performance of the "Tragedy of Salome" by Florent Schmitt, we had the first performance of a singularly original and attractive work of Claude Delvincourt. This was a "Venetian Ball," an extraordinarily animated and picturesque description of a fete that evidently does not take place in one of the aristocratic palaces of the Grand Canal. It will not be to detract from the merit of this score to define it as a "Latin Petrouchka." One finds here, indeed, in an entirely new frame and atmosphere, the concerns that occupied Stravinsky when he wrote his admirable picture of the "Semaine grasse."

Claude Delvincourt, at a time when everything seems to have been said, and when one has always the feeling of arriving too late, has found the means to give us absolutely new orchestral effects. It is hardly believable, but it is so. While so many young musicians of today merely distort their instrumental writing, the composer of the "Bal Venitien," with very simple material, by giving the speech to a bassoon, clarinet or trumpet, or by making the violoncello imitate the Hawaiian guitar, discovers extremely pleasant and absolutely individual timbres. Let us hasten to say that it is often by a clever device, and by a subtlety of writing in which the solidity of his technique is shown, that Delvincourt obtains this result. Whatever it may be, here is an admirably successful work—perhaps imperceptibly too long—which shows us all that may be expected from a composer possessing such ability of hand and such mastery of thought.

At the Colonne, the stick passes into the hands of the Viennese conductor Nilius, a musician to whom France owes a lively gratitude for the active sympathy that he has always shown to French art. This remarkable initiator gives one the opportunity successively to applaud Haydn, Richard Strauss and Johann Strauss, whom he interprets with equal intelligence and whom he imposes upon the listener with magnificent authority.

The Le Flem Symphony

At the Lamoureux, Albert Wolff, pursuing the courageous campaign the merit and disinterestedness of which I have already underlined, gave us the First Symphony of Paul Le Flem. This work, which is dated 1906, should have figured a long time ago in the repertory of all our societies. One never hears it without a little shame and remorse. How many times—in 24 years—has this Fresco-symphony, this landscape-symphony—which brings us a perfume of Breton earth so penetrating and so poetic and which is a masterpiece of elegant musicality—how many times has it been taken out of its cover? Think that it was in 1928 that Straram gave the first full performance of this delightful score which, after a quarter of a century, is still waiting its hour. No, really, Beethoven exaggerates.

At the Paris Symphony Orchestra M. Arbos introduced a very amusing "Sinfonietta" of Halffter, of which the first three movements are rather like classical imitations, but the last bursts forth joyously like fireworks at a popular festival. There are in it happy touches of rural joy, among others a solo on the contrabassoon, accompanied by the other pachyderms of the orchestra, and a phrase on the violoncello embroidered by the bassoon and punctuated by slashes of the bow, without counting a picturesque and colored use of the clarinet and the oboe which is irresistible.

Finally, Magda Tagliaferre performed with unusual zest and fiery energy a "Carnival des Enfants Bresiliens" of Villa-Lobos, far too developed but full of amusing orchestral details. She also lent her indefatigable fingers to the adorable "Nuits dans les Jardins d'Espagne" of Manuel de Falla, to which M. Arbos gives an intensity of tone and a vigor that are disconcerting. M. Arbos, who knows the gardens of his country better than we, is certainly right. But here is a case in which the heart also has its rights and is not always easy to convince.

The Mechanical Musician

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

MUSIC, we are unceasingly and unnecessarily assured, is becoming a mechanized art, an affair of cranks, levers, wheels, discs, valves, aerials, microphones and similar contraptions. In fact, not content with inventing machinery, we have taught it to speak and sing, with the result that silence today costs us more to buy than sound. Some writer of the forgotten peaceful past defined silence as a virtue which renders us agreeable to our fellow creatures. One can only hope that now we are all listeners and listeners-in we are all more virtuous and agreeable.

But mechanism in music is not quite so novel as the writers on music generally assume. A musical instrument is merely a machine attached to its performer, be it a primitive penny-whistle or a modern cinema organ. Sometimes, indeed, we even hear the instrument playing the instrumentalist, in the sense that it is less a servant than a master. As for composers, in every period the output of most of them is as mechanical and empty sounding as conventional conversation. Perhaps by the time some benevolent genius has bestowed on us a pocket contrivance designed to release "canned" small-talk suitable for all occasions, machines will have taken over the duties now faithfully performed by professors of composition classes. If machines can count there seems no reason why they should not compose. Mechanical reproduction by gramophone, radio and the "talkies" is already thinning the ranks of singers and instrumentalists. May it not be the composer's turn next?

Rebels and Formulas

The young composer often starts by rebelling against the more or less mechanical formulas of his professors—perhaps only those who have tried to dispense with formulas can realize the difficulty of teaching without them. Unless, however, his talent is exceptionally virile he soon finds himself floating with the formulistic stream instead of struggling against it. The company is more amiable and certainly more numerous.

Debussy—like some other great musical independents—reversed this procedure, for as we all know he began by imitating his master Massenet, Wagner and Moussorgsky. Imitating one's admirations by the way, like the formula, is largely a mechanical process. Fortunately Debussy cared little about what people said of him or his music. And at a time when musical art is supposed to be going to the mechanical dogs, it is singularly refreshing to read a book of which almost every page is a protest against a form of mechanism far more insidious than that of machines. "The Theories of Claude Debussy: Musicien francais," by Leon Vallas (London and New York: Oxford University Press, 6s.; $2.50) has now been made available for English readers through an admirable translation from the French by Maire O'Brien.

Refreshing Conviction

Debussy's "Theories," whether we agree with them or not, are refreshing for another reason. He composed and criticized with conviction. The boundaries of musical art have been so enlarged that the young composer of today—quite apart from new and wonderful resources of reproduction—finds it difficult to make up his mind in which direction to go. At the one end is primitivism and jazz; at the other the intellectualism of Schoenberg, whose art seems designed for that hypothetical time foreshadowed by Samuel Butler, when children may learn the different calculus—as they learn now to speak—from their mothers and nurses, and work rules of three as soon as they are born. Perhaps at no other period in musical history has it been more difficult than now for opinion to crystallize into conviction that is not borrowed and therefore mechanical, as an echo is mechanical.

When Debussy, quite late in his career, began his critical contributions to the Revue Blanche he determined to confine himself to "sincere impressions actually experienced." He makes his crotchety Monsieur Croche say: "Musicians listen only to music written by skillful hands; they never hear what is written in nature. There is more to be gained by seeing the sun rise than by hearing the 'Pastoral' Symphony." The artist, he goes on to declare, should take counsel of no man. Art must never be reduced to the level of a mere intellectual trick. In another place he writes: "Generally speaking, whenever a composer tries to complicate a form or an emotion in art, it is because he does not know what he wants to say . . . music becomes difficult when it does not exist, the word 'difficult' being in this case only a screen to hide one's poverty."

Mechanical Listening

But it is not only the composer, player and critic who through custom and the habit that is second nature, allow themselves to become a kind of musical automatic machine which, when the penny is put into the slot, functions always in the same way. Listening, too, may become a mechanical process. Too many of us take pleasure in one form of art alone and remain "jealously faithful to it despite its wrinkles and its paint." Hence, if one may dare to breathe it, the idolatries associated with the classics. "I try to forget music," said Debussy, "because it might hamper me when I hear music that I do not know, but may know tomorrow. . . . Why cling to what one knows only too well?" Here is an excellent antidote for mechanical listening. There are those who deny "modern" music any virtue, but its worst perpetrations at least represent a revolt against the empire of habit.

Debussy devoted an article to "a very curious institution situated in the Place de l'Opera" the outside of which, he said, resembles a railway station and the inside, Turkish baths, where "they keep on making a strange noise which the people who have paid for it call music. . . . One must not altogether believe them." But the strange machinery which runs our great European musical institutions cannot justly be dealt with in a paragraph. It would require whole volumes.

Stage and Film Notes

Paramount is to make a talking film version of "The Rose of the Rancho."

Douglas Fairbanks' next picture is to deal with the California gold rush days.

Radio Pictures is to make a sound film version of Victor Herbert's musical comedy, "Babes in Toyland."

Frances Marion has become a staff writer for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio.

The 'Ring' at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TRILLS, while infrequent in the vocal melody of Wagner, may, nevertheless, be looked for, and when they occur—and a significant trill does find place in "Goetterdaemmerung," presented at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of March 14—all the better if they are skillfully done. Honor to the artist if they are executed, as happened in this case, in the best, that is to say in the Italian, style. At a cadence, musically speaking, and at a decisive moment, dramatically speaking, there develops a trill for the leading soprano in "Goetterdaemmerung"; midway of the scene between Bruennhilde and Waltraute in Act I. This particular trill expresses, we may believe, gayety, from the phrase of text which it terminates; gayety even with a hint of distraction, since the trill is carried in unison by the flute; with a tinge of pensiveness, too, because it is taken along at a lower pitch by the clarinet; and with an admixture of regret and melancholy, furthermore, inasmuch as it is sustained still deeper down in the chord by the English horn.

The voice of Gertrude Kappel was the one that brought out this bit of decoration with the effect the composer may be supposed to have intended; or at any rate with an effect which must strike the ear of audiences today as both technically right and interpretatively proper. A voice—that is what we demand in our times for Wagnerian opera; a singing voice and not a shouting voice. We have closed accounts with the soprano who storms and scolds through the episodes of the "Ring." In the same way, an orchestra is a thing we demand; a playing, instead of a scraping, blaring, pounding orchestra. This, the Metropolitan somewhere near has at present under the directorship of Artur Bodanzky, and when the Wagnerian cycle of special matinées returns next season, will no doubt possess beyond disputing.

Scrape, blare and pound were characteristics of the so-called golden age of song; and the people on the stage in those times were an heroic race indeed, that they could victoriously meet the odds of noise pitted against them. The scrape has just about been done away with, while the blare has been greatly tempered. The pound, however, rather persistently remains. An orchestra, let no one deny, is only as good as its kettledrums, the same in the opera house as in the concert hall. And yet, if Wagnerian singing requires, on the part of the accompanying instruments, moderate brass and percussion, it by no means endures thinness and scantiness of sonority in any of the groups. To take the question, for example, of harps; one pair of harps must answer in Metropolitan performances, because auditorium architects of other years had conservative views as to what should be allotted to an opera orchestra in the way of floor space; and to fill a choir of six harps for the "Ring" might have meant, not so long ago, the sending of a call to Europe for players.

But give Mr. Bodanzky a chance. He is only a little while completely in charge of the German department of the company. A better arrangement than that of this season, to mention another matter, would doubtless be to have the same tenor in the rôle of Siegfried, and the same soprano in that of Bruennhilde all the way through the tetralogy. In "Goetterdaemmerung," it was Mr. Melchior and Miss Kappel, in succession to Mr. Laubenthal and Mme. Ohms, the leading tenor and soprano of the matinée before in "Siegfried." The public as a rule of course desires variety; nevertheless in the case of the "Ring" it might prefer unity.

Six additions to the Oliver Ditson Company's "Analytic Symphony Series" have just been issued. These are arrangements for piano, two hands, of the Brahms C minor Symphony, Schumann's Second and the first four of Beethoven. Each contains, besides the analyzed score, a sketch of the composer, a critical note and an explanatory preface. The series is ably edited and annotated by Percy Goetschius.

In "Sarah and Son" the director, Dorothy Arzner, used twins of contrasting temperaments to be sure of the sunshine and shadow effects desired in Sarah's infant son.

The old temperance melodrama, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," has been revived at the Detroit Civic Theater.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The H. O. Havemeyer Collection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

UNTIL Nov. 2 visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art will have opportunity to see the hundreds of items in the H. O. Havemeyer Collection exhibited together in six galleries. This collection, bequeathed by Mrs. Louisine W. Havemeyer, is termed by the Metropolitan authorities "one of the most generous and discriminating donations ever made to the museum." "It became even more acceptable through Mrs. Havemeyer's thoughtful unwillingness to hedge her gift round with restrictions, and through the family's sympathetic interpretation of her desires and of the museum's needs."

The only stipulations made were that all objects received under it should be known as the H. O. Havemeyer Collection and that the collection should not be kept segregated, but that the objects should be distributed among the departments to which they properly belong, and there displayed in the galleries devoted to work of a similar kind.

Nearly 2000 Items

To the objects specified in Mrs. Havemeyer's will, a codicil added, "All of such other pictures, paintings, engravings, statuary and other works of art" as her son Horace might appoint to it. He called upon the museum authorities for advice and assistance in making his selections of objects especially desired for the Metropolitan. As a result the collection grew from the 142 works originally specified to an aggregate of 1967 items, adding 99 paintings, 183 prints (including 34 Rembrandts), 17 examples of Spanish ceramics, and a large collection of the arts of China and Japan "which in range and high quality might well furnish a museum of itself." Her children, Horace Havemeyer, Mrs. P. B. H. Frelinghuysen and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, have further added noteworthy works owned by themselves.

Even in the rich history of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the present exhibition is an extraordinary event, and constitutes a subject that at present may be considered only summarily as a whole, so necessary would it be to discuss in some detail every section of the varied collection if it were to be given anything like adequate comment. The mere listing of the items occupies a special booklet of 135 pages, and this is only a preliminary catalogue. The museum's March bulletin constitutes an outline study of the collection, made up of papers by the curators of the various departments concerned.

This collection was begun by Mrs. Havemeyer before her marriage, more than 50 years ago. She early became interested in the newer men of French art of those times, and bought for the comparatively low figures then prevailing paintings and prints that would now sell for more than eight times the original prices. Thus there are 36 works by Degas—paintings, drawings, pastels and etchings— besides a collection of 68 bronzes cast from his studies in wax of the postures and movements of horses and dancers.

By Courbet there are 20 paintings, representing this original artist at various periods, and illustrating his significance as an influence upon the evolution of French art, particularly, and in several instances upon the whole trend of painting in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Outstanding is his canvas entitled "Deer," which in its broad and slashing brush work and emphasis upon large structural factors might have been painted yesterday by one of the leaders of the "architectural artist" school, assuming that one of them approaches Courbet in artistic stature.

Manet, Monet, El Greco

There are eight paintings and three pastel portraits by Manet. One of these is a forthright and slightly satirical portrait of George Moore in the days when his reputation as a flaming youth was accented by his rampant yellow hair. Striking the top note of Manet, surely, is his "Mlle. Victorine in the Costume of an Espada." Monet before and after his espousal of impressionism is represented in his "Green Wave," painted in 1865, when he was all for long sweeps of a fat brush loaded with paint, and various first-rate examples of his later painting of shimmering colored light in his hay stack and lily pond subjects.

A treasure among treasures is El Greco's "View of Toledo," which is selected for reproduction as frontispiece in the catalogue. A patch of blue river parts the crisp and swirling greens of the foreground trees and herbage. The brownish hill is ribbed with lines of buildings leading up to the castellated top. Wind-buffeted clouds darken the sky and add their tumultuous share to the note of intensity and movement that informs the whole canvas.

Rembrandt, Degas, Daumier

Then there are classical themes by Poussin, and "Christ on Lake Genesserat," by Delacroix, another artist who lives on in modern painting because of his volcanic feeling for emotion and movement, and his preoccupation with the forces behind externals. The Goyas include "The Majas on the Balcony," a painting long known to the world of art, though inaccessible to the public, like the widely admired "Dancers Practising at the Bar," by Degas, in this same collection.

By Rembrandt there are six portraits and eight drawings, in addition to etchings in such number that only a few of them can be shown at a time. "The Gilder," a famous canvas by this artist, is here together with the early portrait of "Christian Paul van Berestein and his Wife." Daumier's "The Third Class Carriage" alone would draw many a student to study these paintings.

One might go on indefinitely in this way, and still give a mere outline of the richness of this collection, with its many small and unfamiliar Corots, its masterly example of Pieter De Hooch in "The Visit," the dashing early portraits by Frans Hals, and the mature portraits by Ingres and Bronzino. Then there are the many examples of Gavarni, Van Dyck, Claude, Whistler, Durer, Millet, Haden, Gericault, Turner, Meryon, Daumier, Corot and Delacroix among the prints and drawings; French sixteenth century sculpture, Venetian glassware, Persian pottery, and the dazzling Oriental groups—the whole forming something like a pageant of art, and always presented in the form of choice examples. E. C. S.

Fifty Years of Painting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students League has reopened in the league's new headquarters at 1324 Spruce Street with an exhibition of work by 12 American painters whose efforts have made art history during the last 50 years.

"Fifty Years of Philadelphia Painting," as the exhibition is styled, begins with the work of Thomas Eakins, who both as artist and teacher is more or less generally recognized as a dominant influence in the development of contemporary American painting.

Next in time comes Mary Cassatt, who, though American, lived in and produced under the influence of France, and whose work is eloquent of the revolutionary theories sponsored by the French Impressionists and by Degas, in whose art and friendship the American found particular pleasure.

Between the art of Eakins and that of Mary Cassatt there is evident the tempo of a new century, the gradual infiltration of light, and the heightening of pigments. There is also a greater freedom of treatment. But both Eakins and Mary Cassatt busied themselves with human beings, and their subjects were seldom of the type called beautiful by the public. Their interest lay in character, and their works tell of the serious trend of the late nineteenth century, with its emphasis upon personality.

Color prints by Mary Cassatt constitute a separate exhibition in the small new gallery that the new headquarters have made possible, and hint at the influence exerted by Oriental art thought upon the Occidental art thought of the late 1800's. Perhaps they forecast the wealth of detail and adroit compositional use of spotting employed by the contemporary French painter Matisse. Flowered dresses, flowered or spotted wall papers, floor designs, and the jingle of objects that constitute an interior may be found in the majority of the Cassatt prints, coupled with a fine appreciation for the distribution of objects in a given space and a pure, almost Japanesque handling of line.

John Sloan, Robert Henri, William Glackens and George Luks constitute another art generation that quickened to life in the old Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. It was a rich art-producing generation. Of the group, Henri and Luks have given us a succession of vivid portrait studies and figure compositions dynamic in color composition and in sense of life vitality. Sloan verges upon satire and gives us a commentary on contemporary life, while Glackens develops an art that is rooted in Renoirism, replete with the same softening of outlines, and play of warm soft color tones against equally soft cool pigments.

Between the art of Arthur B. Carles and that of Eakins is a very wide gap, the one playing with half-abstract forms expressed in color so motivated and juxtaposed that it gives sense of atmospheric depth; the other centering his interest in personality, and although no less the natural scientist and art explorer achieving an art expression that touches nearly and poignantly the feeling of his time.

Adolphe Borie derives from much the same background as Mary Cassatt, with early work in the manner of the French Impressionists, although his art has been since that time a variety of innovations. George Biddle and Franklin Watkins use figures and landscape as subject matter for their compositions, yet one feels that their interest lies in experimental color and form design rather than in human activities. Demuth is represented by characteristic still-lifes, and Carroll Tyson Jr. by several brilliant landscapes. All in all the trend of the last 50 years thus revealed indicates a preoccupation with abstractions, colors and forms, and a temporary neglect of deeper human values. D. G.

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"Scène de Music-Hall," After an Etching by Arthur W. Heintzelman.

Marc Connelly and 'The Green Pastures'

By E. C. SHERBURNE
New York

THAT a modern miracle play, "The Green Pastures," should prove a Broadway success astonished everybody, including the author, Marc Connelly. He told me at a recent matinee of his play at the Mansfield Theater that he had hoped only that his play would be understood by a small part of each of its audiences. He would have been happy if it had achieved only a moderate appeal because he had been repaid for his work on the play by the fun of doing it. Instead, he has evolved something that engrosses the spectators. Even while they are laughing at the naivete of this representation of Old Testament incidents, as visualized in terms of a rural Louisiana Negro's experience, they are hushed by contemplation of the unworldly things that lie behind this strange retelling of the best-known of all stories.

Mr. Connelly has attended every performance of "The Green Pastures" since it opened late in February. He staged the play and watches every detail to keep the presentation up to pitch. There have been times when he has started to give a few quiet directions to an assistant during a performance, only to be promptly "shushed" by playgoers who happened to be within earshot. They didn't wish to miss a thing and resented the slightest distraction. He has been properly chastened by his audiences. So he drew me into a far corner of the lobby, put his lips within an inch of my ear and whispered: "I am the only disturbing factor around here. Let's go upstairs."

Slightly Detached

In the mezzanine lounge Mr. Connelly talked of his play. Nothing could have been more unselfish than that in an author, with tantalizing gusts of laughter floating in at distant doors, and he all the time wondering if that floodlight was rightly placed in the Eden scene. In his attitude toward his play he has more than a little of that humility which is one of the large ingredients of "The Green Pastures."

He smilingly admitted to some skepticism about the unanimity of approval that has greeted his play. It doesn't seem possible that nobody will find some marked fault with it. He wonders if he built better than he knew while he was working on something that he thought worth doing for its own sake. Some night he would have to watch a whole performance through as if he were an outsider, and see if it is as good as the reviewers all say. Such skepticism is only a natural product of the ups and downs of his work in the theater during the past eight or nine years.

Emotional Unity

Emotion makes the whole audience at a play kin, he is sure. Introduce a cerebral element and the unity of response is shattered into a thousand individual entities. His experiences with this play have made him surer than ever of the power of simplicity. His great aim in staging it was to leave as much as possible for the spectators to do. The Negro actors will give you something dynamically vital. The only difficulty was to keep them from stressing points and laughing at the jokes.

They had to learn to let the audience do the laughing. Understatement on the stage leaves a share of the acting to be done by the spectators. Because of their zest and eagerness to please, he had to hold his players down. The Negro actor tends to be gauche, yes, but he has in excess that positive quality that is of the essence of theater in being altogether emotional. Mr. Connelly has begun to realize how fortunate he has been that so many factors because of their kinship have tended to coalesce and jell—the material in Roark Bradford's Negro sketches which suggested the play, Robert Edmond Jones's settings, the players' expressiveness, the Negro spirituals and the understanding of playgoers.

The play finally reached performance after many rehearsal difficulties. One day the company worked in four different places. One theater's stage was so small that half the chorus had to sit in the orchestra seats. He would not present "The Green Pastures" in a large theater, as the quiet effects in the singing of the spirituals and the natural way of speaking the dialogue would tend to evaporate in the spaces of a playhouse seating more than 1200. The Mansfield is just right in size, and has a roomy stage.

Traditional Factors

There is sound artistic tradition for presenting the lives of Old Testament Hebrews in terms of Louisiana Negro local color. Biblical characters appearing in the paintings of the old masters—Tiepolo, El Greco, Rembrandt for instance—depicted people who were intimately known to the painters, and so were not Hebraic, but Italian, Spanish or Dutch, according to the artist's environment. Just so do these devout Negroes of the South express their faith in unseen things in terms of the people and events with which they are familiar.

"The Green Pastures" is true to type, for this reason, as a miracle play, just as the Coventry and Chester plays of the pre-Shakespearean drama were true to their environment in provincial England. That was drama made out of the people, vividly expressing the life they knew best. That was drama in the vulgate, which is always vital.

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Modernistic and Canadian

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The exhibition of paintings by contemporary Canadian artists which opened in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, on March 8 and continues until March 30, is of exceptional interest, bringing to the attention of our public the work of, to us, little known Canadian painters which is not only of genuine merit but essentially national in character.

This exhibition—which will be sent on a circuit of American museums, including the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence; the Baltimore Museum of Art; the City Art Museum, St. Louis, etc.—was assembled by and is being shown under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts. It was selected in Canada for the Federation by Eugene Savage, N. A., formerly a fellowship holder at the American Academy in Rome, now professor of painting at Yale University, through the co-operation of the directors and curators of the National Gallery at Ottawa, the Art Gallery of Toronto, and the Canadian artists themselves.

It comprises 60 paintings by 33 artists, all of whom, save one, are living and working today. Of this number only five are not Canadian born, and even these five are of British parentage. Almost without exception, these artists are modernistic in tendency, using up-to-date formulæ, witnessing to a modern point of view.

According to F. B. Housser of Canada, who has supplied a foreword to the catalogue, the modern movement in Canada had as its original motive a desire to develop a distinctly Canadian expression. To accomplish this end the young painters went back to nature, conscripting paddle and canoe. Not only do they go back to nature, but far afield for subjects, so that among the paintings included in the present exhibition are scenes from Habitant Quebec to the snowfields of the Rocky Mountains, and from the wilds of northern Ontario to northern Labrador, the dominant note of which is the North.

Probably it is this meeting of nature in her sterner moods face to face that has developed among these young painters strong individualistic expression. For after all, no matter how much we may discard tradition we must always go to nature as an original source of inspiration; whether our transcription is to be literal or interpretative, it matters not.

Of the 33 painters whose works are included in this exhibition, 30 are already represented in the permanent collection of the National Gallery of Canada, which speaks well for the institution and at the same time for the quality of the artists' works.

The figure painters represented are Edwin H. Holgate, Lilias T. Newton, Prudence Heward, R. S. Hewton, Frank Horseman Varley and Pegi Nicol, and the works exhibited are, with but one exception, portraits of Canadians. The one exception is a nude by Mr. Hewton, beautifully drawn, and at the same time modernistic in its manner of rendering.

Many of the pictures are snow scenes, scenes enlivened in several instances by bright colored sleighs, persons in winter togs, gay, overhanging laprobes. Sharp contrast to these is to be found in a painting by Charles F. Comfort, entitled "Prairie Road," which is as hot in effect as the snow pictures are cold.

There are two charming woodland pictures by Frederick S. Haines, curator of the Art Gallery of Toronto.

One thing in particular this exhibition demonstrates—the possibility of finding beautiful expression in the modernistic mode.

Oscar Anderson

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The seventeenth exhibition of oil paintings by Oscar Anderson of Gloucester, Mass., on view at the Annex Gallery, Wadsworth Atheneum was recently concluded. Forty-nine canvases comprised the showing. There was an atmosphere of the sea and ships, and also of restfulness and calm meditation. The art of Mr. Anderson needs no introduction, as he is widely known for his marines. A variety of subject matter was shown—summer and winter aspects of the quaint old fishing village which has furnished inspiration for many a brush and palette, landscapes depicting scenes in Conway, N. H., and western Massachusetts. An outstanding canvas, "Fisherman's Haven," shows the sure hand of design, with its fishing schooners at anchor in the foreground, and across the harbor in perspective the village of East Gloucester. "Fishermen's Haunts" is another well balanced composition.

A striking note in the exhibition was "Evening," warm and glowing in color, with its ships anchored in the harbor at sunset, and "Moonrise," by way of contrast. "The Barriers" shows huge rocks that have solidity, with the surf pounding against them. "Rocks and Sea" is another interesting surf picture. "The Regatta," a likable and well-painted performance of a fleet of yachts racing in a stiff breeze at Marblehead, Mass., "A Gray Day," "Mother Ann," "At Anchor" are some that attracted attention. Bleak winter speaks in the canvas of "Winter Port," looking down on the roofs of houses and boats laden with snow and ice. "New England Autumn" suggests a brisk walk along a road in the woods ablaze with color. "On the Moors" and "Low Clouds" arrest one through their charm, and their integrity leaves a deep impression.

Mr. Anderson has never given a better account of himself—a recording artist who, while he interprets, inspires.

'A Month in the Country'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

TURGENEV'S comedy, "A Month in the Country," is an interesting new offering at the Guild Theater. The Theater Guild has performed an artistic service in bringing this 80-year-old piece out of the Russian repertory. For here is a type of unstagy drama written by a Russian novelist in Paris at the time when Scribe was making plays as artificial as mechanical mice. Instead of bringing the curtain down on a tableau of frozen emotion, which was the custom of the time, Turgenev simply had his characters stroll off to dinner or to attend a kite-flying. Twice he ends a scene in precisely the same way, with the same two men going off together, "bringing up the rear guard," as one of them says. Surely the Russian writer was tweaking the noses of the fashionable Parisian playmakers when he did that.

Instead of the usual elaborate Scribe plot, which took so much time to run that there was no time for exposition of character, Turgenev gets along without any perceptible plot. What story there is he might have taken over from one of Scribe's popular pieces of the moment, "The Ladies' Battle." There are the same central characters in "A Month in the Country"—the lady of the manor and her young woman relative, both smitten with the same young man. In Turgenev's comedy no attempt is made to parcel off the emotions of these characters in neat packages, reassorted at the end and duly labeled "To live happily ever after."

Turgenev's characters are in a disturbed emotional state at the beginning of "A Month in the Country." At the end they are even more disturbed. Life drones on after the final curtain falls as it did before the first curtain went up. Here we see an early form of a dramatic method that was later used with similar placidity by Tchekov in "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Three Sisters" and with intensity in "The Sea Gull."

In addition to setting this historically significant play on the modern American stage and giving it a magnificent visualization in the form of two sumptuous interiors and a spacious outdoor scene, the Guild has restored to this season's theater Alla Nazimova. Many persons, in addition to the Guild subscribers, will wish to see this actress, who came so long ago from Russia to act Ibsen on the American stage, give her interpretation of the Russian landowner's wife who is the central figure in this Turgenev comedy. As Mme. Nazimova plays her she is a mild sort of Hedda Gabler, a slightly baleful person, distantly related to one of the distracted women often met with in Strindberg's dramas.

This Natalia Petrovna is self-conscious in her attitude toward the men who interest her. There are times when one suspects that the particular man who means most to her is the one who happens to be in the room with her at the moment. With nothing to do but toy with the affections of others and unable to conceal her jealousy of youth, this woman is an unsympathetic figure as acted by Mme. Nazimova. That may be the ultimate in artistry. On the other hand, one wonders if the part could not be acted sympathetically, as if this woman were buffeted by emotions that she does not understand, as if she were unconscious of having a selfish thought.

Douglas Dumbrille gives a simple and forthright performance as the husband of this weather-vane of a woman. Probably she became comparatively happy in her fluttering, futile fashion, when those two "excellent and honorable" men were no longer guests in her house. Elliot Cabot plays the elder of these men with a quietness and penetration that makes him a good foil for Mme. Nazimova. Alexander Kirkland, as the younger man who so interests the two women, knows the value of stillness and concentration.

The play has been staged by Rouben Mamoulian with an eye to sharply characterized externals, as manifested in accentuated makeup and in surface methods of getting humorous effects in the parts of the garrulous doctor, acted by Dudley Digges, and the faintly clownish Bolshintsov, a rich landowner, played by Henry Travers. Others in the cast are Eunice Stoddard as Natalia's rival, and Charles Kraus, Minna Phillips, Eda Heinemann, Eddie Wragge, Louis Veda, Hortense Alden. The acting version was made by Mr. Maumoulian from a translation by M. S. Mandell. Raymond Sovey made the settings and costumes from designs by M. S. Dobuzinsky. E. C. S.

Women's International Art Club

By FRANK RUTTER
London

THERE are some interesting things to see in the twenty-ninth exhibition of the Women's International Art Club, which has just been opened in the Suffolk Street Galleries.

The central hall contains, among other things, some fine examples of the work of two of the most prominent women impressionists in England, Ethel Walker and Beatrice Bland. The former's already well-known decoration, "The Three Graces," occupies the place of honor on the panel of wall between the doors on the north side, where it is flanked by some of Beatrice Bland's scintillating flower studies. Of these, "Autumn Flowers," a near view of a richly-hued bouquet posed against a distint view of a pink-washed house, was noted immediately upon entering as a very attractive color combination. Further along, a "Flowerpiece" by Ethel Walker, showed the same chromatic brilliance, which indeed the little group of women impressionists working in England seldom fail to achieve. Two of the same artist's beautiful seascapes depicting in creamy, delicately-tinted pigment the most transient moods of sea and sky lend distinction to another patch of wall.

An unfinished snow scene by D. E. Lucas, close by the "Flowerpiece," was remarked for the use made in it by the artist of an expanse of uncovered canvas. The effect of untrodden snow was certainly given by the device of leaving most of the foreground innocent of pigment altogether, but it is not a trick to be commended, and the sketch would have gained in every way by being finished before exhibition.

Fresh Subtleties

Its near neighbor, "Samoan Boy," by Orovida (who in private life is a member of the famous Pissarro family of artists) has been seen in London before, if memory holds good, at the artist's "one man show" last spring; and the same applies to her larger painting on silk, "Dancing Slave," which faces it across the room. But this is all to the good, for fresh subtleties of design and coloring are revealed in these original compositions on a second meeting.

Then (to continue our orderly progress round the main gallery) a curiously charming oil entitled "Dawn," by A. L. Chaplin, near the smaller of the two Orovida decorations, next engaged the attention. Miss Chaplin harks back to the long-discredited descriptive painting of a bygone age. Or else—which is more likely—this elaborate painting of a young girl, draped in old-fashioned night clothes, seen standing in her cottage bedroom, through the window of which the little garden is shown, was painted round about a quarter of a century ago. For the mellow tone of the whole thing, the special interest shown in touches of bright local color, the detailed precision of the actual painting, the whole feeling of the little oil, in fact, belongs quite definitely to another era than our own. One other painting in the exhibition had something of the same appeal (for "Dawn" had a poignant charm of its own), and was, one might say at a venture, done at the same period. "Spring Cleaning at the Lime Tree Studio," by Elsie Druce, gives us a glimpse into the domesticated world of the late Victorian or early Edwardian painter. The whole family are seen assisting at the annual clean-up, and there is an air of restraint and decorum about the process which seems peculiarly appropriate to the art of the period. Such glimpses of the near past always exercise a potent fascination over succeeding generations. Perhaps their appeal is to the literary minded, rather than to those who want a piece of decoration pure and simple on their walls, but that is no reason why they should not be appreciated for the very competent paintings they usually are.

Of Special Interest

A finely modeled head of a "Young Girl" by Clara Klinghoffer was another notable exhibit in this gallery, and a vivid impression was made by Mary Koop's "Leaving Work," a composition in confetti bright color, depicting a stream of gayly dressed work girls pouring down a street. Some very good observation and organization of linear design went to the painting of the intricate ironwork verandas and railings in the top right foreground of the canvas here. "Prelude to Adventure," by Hope Joseph, a stimulating composition in which a trio of happy people about to start off, one guesses, on holiday, are seen poring over a litter of maps in a big airy studio, E. B. Terry's harmony in mauve, "Frosty Evening," and Josephine Mason's sympathetic study of a creche, entitled "The Rest Hour," were other exhibits that stood out from their neighbors on the walls.

Of special interest was the Australian section in the South-East Gallery, where a collection of water colors, oils and sculpture by 12 Australian women artists was arranged. Edna Manley's superb sculpture in wood takes all the honors in this gallery—and indeed in the entire exhibition. Her massive "Eve," a full-size figure carved out of a single block of solid oak, superbly finished and highly polished, is one of most accomplished pieces of sculpture by a woman artist seen in London this many a day.

'Michael and Mary'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the St. James's Theater, "Michael and Mary", a play by A. A. Milne. Producer, Charles Hopkins. The cast:

Mary	Edna Best
Michael	Herbert Marshall
Mrs. Tullivant	Margaret Scudamore
The Rev. Simon Rowe	J. Fisher White
George Weston	D. J. Clarke-Smith
Inspector Enderby	Torin Thatcher
P. C. Cuff	Reginald Bach
David	Frank Lawton
Roma	Elizabeth Allan

This play, already successfully produced in New York, should enjoy equal success in London. It owes its principal charm not so much to the acting, which is admirable, nor to the situation, which, though at times dangerously melodramatic, is always human; but to the charm, humor and subtle touch of A. A. Milne. Like his characters in the play, he skates over thin ice with such dexterity that it never breaks; nor does one feel there is any risk of its doing so, till the skaters get safely to terra firma.

The keynote of a moving play seems to be that truth should out but only at the right time. It is not for mortals to name the time or season. Once they realize that withholding all the facts will cause suffering to others, they are ready to speak; on the other hand, they will not do so if the revelation should cause unnecessary distress. To their own suffering they do not give a thought, and, rightly or wrongly, they act up to their highest lights. Such a situation can be handled only with the utmost tenderness and sympathy, and the author displays both in the highest degree. To them he adds his delightful sense of humor and character, and the result is a human and moving story.

The play is acted throughout as it deserves, and Herbert Marshall and Edna Best are fitted with splendid and eminently suitable parts. A few years ago such a part might have been beyond Edna Best, but her art had recently shown a promise of developing and deepening, which is here more than fulfilled. Frank Lawton delighted the audience and escaped the danger of seeming a prig. As Roma, Elizabeth Allan produced the full effect with very small means. Reginald Bach gave a delightful character sketch; and such accomplished players as J. Fisher White and Margaret Scudamore did all that was expected from them. C. F. A.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Negro's Stride in Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

ONE of the most remarkable advances of the Negro at the beginnings of the sixty-seventh anniversary of his freedom in America has been the progress made in education. No factor has contributed more toward the unparalleled progress of the Negro than education, and in this direction the race has shown capacities that have been astounding. When the Negro received his freedom there was practically no private or public school, except in a few remote cases, which he could enter. There were few Negro children who were attending schools of any type.

At the time of the emancipation 90 per cent of the entire colored population of the country was illiterate. Today there are over 2,150,000 Negro children in the public schools of the country.

The annual amount expended for Negro education is $37,000,000. Of this, $3,000,000 comes from Negro resources. The Negro has reduced his illiteracy to approximately 10 per cent, so that today nearly every Negro can read and write.

The progress made by the Negro along educational lines has served to produce outstanding leaders in the fields of business, literature, science, and religion. As the result of this training these Negro leaders are making a definite contribution not only toward the further progress of the Negro, but the country as well.

In Ten Years

It has been within the past decade that the most marked and noted progress in education has been made. Shortly after the war there began what might be called a renaissance in Negro education.

According to the report of the Federal Bureau of Education in 1917 there were 31 Negro institutions that were doing work of college grade. In 1927, when the survey of the bureau was concluded, there were 77 Negro institutions that were doing work of college grade. Referring to the enrollment in Negro colleges the report states: "The college enrollment in the 31 Negro institutions was 2132 Negro students, compared with 13,680 who were attending colleges in 1927. Today the total enrollment in Negro colleges is over 19,000."

This increase in attendance at these institutions is without a doubt a fine indication for a thirst of knowledge. It represents sacrifice on the part of Negro parents to give their children an opportunity which was denied many of them.

This trend in education among the Negroes is also an indication of an improvement in the economic status of the race. With the opening of better economic opportunities parents are in better position to provide for the education and training of their children.

There is also an increasingly large number of Negroes who are working their way through the large northern institutions, notably Harvard, Yale, Columbia, University of Chicago and similar institutions.

The Negro colleges are on a sounder financial basis than at any time in their history. In 1917 the total income of Negro colleges and universities in America amounted to $2,283,000, while today the annual income is over $10,000,000. The support that is now being given to higher education among Negroes is nearly four times that given in 1917.

The question of financial support has always been one of the big problems facing Negro institutions, and as the result presidents of these schools had to be constantly on the go seeking financial aid for the maintenance of the work. With many of the Negro colleges receiving endowments and larger financial support, more attention can now be given toward the standardization of these institutions.

Increase of Capital Invested

The total capital that is invested in the real properties of the universities and colleges that were studied by the Bureau of Education has increased from $15,720,000 10 years ago, to over $40,000,000 today. This increase in investment has served to aid in the physical improvement of the plants of these institutions. From inadequate buildings, that were poorly equipped, have come modern buildings with the latest in equipment, with well-kept campuses that would do justice to any northern institution.

Concentration is now being made toward the improving of the academic standing of these institutions so that graduates from Negro colleges will be admitted for graduate work in northern institutions with equal rank. A step toward meeting this condition has been the dropping of high school departments from many of these institutions so that more attention can be given to work of purely college grade.

Some of the Negro colleges that have eliminated their high school departments are Morehouse College, Atlanta University, Howard University, Fisk University, Johnson C. Smith University, Samuel Houston College, and Lincoln University.

The Negro colleges today are paying more attention to admission requirement, enrollments, training of the faculty, salaries, teaching loads, and educational and scientific equipment. Negro educators are paying more attention to matters of administration and many of the southern states are providing scholarships for educators in many of the leading institutions for the purpose of studying graduate work in education. Another interesting trend in the education of the Negro has been the merging of several colleges that were located in the same town. The most outstanding merger was between Morehouse, Spellman and Atlanta University. There are 48,000 Negro teachers in elementary schools, high schools and colleges. Of this number 46,950 are teaching in elementary and high schools, and 1050 in institutions of higher learning. President Coolidge in his last message to Congress said that the marvelous progress that the Negro had made in education was one of the finest examples of the race's development.

C. G. A.

Courtesy Federal Ministry of Education, Vienna, Austria
Boat-Building Class in a Vienna School.

The Changing Study of Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Evanston, Ill.

HOLDING that "the world that law deals with has been almost entirely made over by modern science in the last half century," Dean Leon Green of the Northwestern University law school has announced a new program of study adopted by the school to keep pace with these developments.

"There is hardly an urgent problem," he said, "arising out of the current wilderness of business and governmental activities that was on the horizon as late as 50 years ago. The cases which now flood the courts come from wholly different environments. It is not strange, therefore, that the writers of Blackstone's day and before have so little to offer the present day lawyer or law school student.

"For Anglo-American legal history we do not turn to Blackstone, but to his successor, Sir William Holdsworth, and to Professors Woodbine and Plucknett of America. For our philosophy, we turn to our own Justice Holmes, Dean Pound and Judge Cordozo; and for scientific thought, to Justice Brandeis, Dean Wigmore and others. It is upon this group of men and their contemporaries we must depend for the salvaging from the past centuries whatever there is of value for the solution of our own problems.

"This does not mean that Blackstone and his illustrious contemporaries and predecessors should lose, or have lost, their places entirely, but it does mean that aside from a certain psychological function they have little part to play for the profession of the present day. In fact, the modern law school and legal scholar ought to have the courage that Blackstone displayed — the courage to survey and rationalize the order of their own day as he did his day. And they should do it better than he did. This is the point of our own school's program."

To train men for the exacting duties of administering the numerous offices of government, for practice before the multitude of American tribunals, as well as international tribunals, and as advisers of the modern business man, Dean Green pointed out that the Northwestern University school of law had adopted a program which employs and co-ordinates every significant step in the history and development of legal education.

"This includes," he said, "first, the adoption of the English Inns of Court idea of close and constant contacts of students. As a factor in the growth of the common law and Anglo-American institutions of government there is none of more far-reaching importance than the Inns of Court.

"Second, it includes the apprenticeship idea of the nineteenth century American law office, which brought the practitioner as a teacher in close hourly contact with the students in his office. And, third, the idea of the same era which focused the study and training of the apprentice upon actual litigations and business problems of current validity. Around these problems the apprentice built his knowledge of government and the profession for which he was preparing.

"It was the last two ideas which operated so effectively in producing the strong fiber of practicality and basis for rational judgment which characterized the American lawyer of the recent past. Without these two factors the influence of Blackstone, even in the day of his highest ascendancy in the formative period of American legal institutions, could not have been so powerful.

"Fourth, our program includes the case book method of Harvard's famous Professor Langdell, with its severe discipline in factual as well as doctrinal analysis, further buttressed, as a student progresses, by individual investigation of the original sources. It is at this point that both the precision and independence of judgment now developed by the first few years of clerkship can be taken over from the law office by the law school, to the great advantage of both office and student.

"Fifth, and finally, we include the recognition that government and business have broken away from the methods which were employed by both in the last century, and that the study of law must comprehend a study of the processes of all those agencies, both government and business, by which modern society is ordered and its problems handled. This requires a wholesale realignment and grouping of materials for study and substantial changes in curriculum details.

"Such a program of training involves more of history, economics, philosophy, government, literature and science of all sorts than has yet been required in the training of lawyers. Students subjected to such a program should be better equipped, both as lawyers and citizens."

Gary's Plan Extended to Adults

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Gary, Ind.

SEVENTEEN thousand men and women who otherwise probably would be through with school are studying again, thanks to the development of an extensive adult education department in the public schools of Gary, the city on the sands of northern Indiana famous for its steel mills and its platoon system of classes.

Originating as "night schools" largely devoted to vocational subjects, this department has from year to year undergone an expansion program that definitely copes with a demand from individuals of widely differing grades for an education to "keep abreast of the times."

"The Gary school for adults," said Albert Fertsch, director of this department, "is the logical and economical step in extending the facilities of the work-study-play program, founded by William Wirt, superintendent of the Gary schools. To develop culture and scholarship, to utilize wasted time and to adjust the individual to the changing social order, is the basis of the Gary school system, which we extend to the adult."

From the original night schools the adult education department has evolved into an institution comprising a university extension course as large as many small colleges, a day and night commercial school in session five nights a week, an evening adult school offering academic, æsthetic, physical and vocational courses five nights a week and a general continuation school.

Approximately half of this number were native born residents, persons from 16 to 65, who were attending classes to keep pace with the latest development in the field in which they were interested as a vocation or as a hobby. The other half were young and old of foreign birth, studying the history of the country of their adoption, her laws, her language and the customs of her people.

Similarly, in the university extension classes, there was not only the man or woman who has not attended college but the college graduate who desired to study recent history, to find out about some of the recent progress in some science or to keep up his practice in some language. Indiana, Purdue, Northwestern and Chicago University professors conducted these courses. Of the 600 students in the university extension division of the adult school last year, a number were pursuing regular university programs of fifteen credits per semester.

Nineteen different school centers are utilized five nights a week during the entire year for these adult classes. Courses to the unlettered immigrant, in the elementary subjects always emphasizing the English language are offered as well as courses in United States history and other subjects especially helpful for naturalization examinations. In this program of immigrant education the school cooperates with the bureau of naturalization at Washington.

"The utilization of all educational facilities, all of the time for all of the people," a fundamental of the Gary system frequently voiced by Superintendent Wirt, is seen in the use by the adult classes of the school libraries, the auditoriums, the moving picture machines, the commercial and vocational equipment, the gymnasiums and athletic fields as well as the academic rooms.

Supplementing the regular programs of these four divisions, the adult education department sponsors general meetings throughout the year. Some of these meetings are political, civic discussions, parent-teacher meetings, parties, banquets, special lectures, radio programs, and concerts.

Something to Do

A good many years ago, in a grade school, the children were encouraged to make what were then called "production maps." They stimulated interest in geography, the drawing or tracing of maps, and called upon the resourcefulness of the pupils to secure the "products."

A good atlas today gives economic maps of the different countries of the world, and on these are indicated the various kinds of grains, minerals and other natural or cultivated products. From the information given on these economic maps, children of today would no doubt find "production maps" a source of interest and information. South America and Africa seem to offer the most varied range, in addition to being easily drawn.

Pieces of gilt and silver paper represent gold and silver. A tiny bit of coal glued in place indicates where coal is found. Kernels of different grains mark the prairies where wheat is grown, the paddies of rice, fields of corn and oats. Beans and peas are easy to hold in place, but sugar and salt give difficulty, because mucilage or glue melts them. Tea leaves, rubber and coffee beans all find a place, alongside cotton and hemp and silk.

If the map were large enough, nuts and dates, lumps of sugar, bolls of cotton, a silk cocoon, heads of grain, and dried fruits might be applied readily. If the map is to be moved about, however, it will be more easily handled if kept comparatively small, about eight by 10 inches. The ingenuity of children is tested by work of this kind, as it starts them looking for suitable objects to represent the products.

Visits Stir Friendship Between British and German Students

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
II
London

AN EARLIER article, published Feb. 15, described in outline the numerous channels through which the school pupils of Germany and England are being brought into friendly contact. It is not so easy to trace the movement among present and former university students, because, unlike school children, they are capable of independent action. The student has ever been a traveler, and it is not possible to estimate the number of individuals who have passed between the universities of the two countries. The return of the Rhodes scholars to Oxford was a notable event, as their welcome by the Prince of Wales and the former Prime Minister indicated. Their presence should stimulate the flow of German students to Oxford, where interest in their country's culture is running strong.

A Series of Visits

Since the September of 1922 there is traceable a series of organized visits by German and British students to each other's lands. These visits, though organized, have not been in the nature of a definite movement. "Their growth," writes Rolf Gardiner in a report published by the National Union of Students, London, "has been fostered through personal contact and initiative; the basis of every enterprise has been mutual confidence."

The original expedition was made by a company of English folk dancers and singers to Cologne, Frankfurt am Main, Rothenburg and Heillerau. English representatives attended the Nordische Jugendtagung in 1923, and in the next year members of the Jungnationaler Bund toured Yorkshire, Westmoreland and Cumberland. It is not necessary to enumerate the activities of each successive year. The visits have mostly taken the form of tours by groups of folk dancers, singers, players and puppet-opera producers, the visiting group often supplemented by performers from the country visited. Englishmen have also attended the Arbeitslager (working camps) of the Deutsche Freischar and been prominent in the running of schools and festivals of song and dance in Germany during the last three years; and in 1929 members of the Schlesische Jungmannschaft held a harvest camp and summer school in Wessex, marched to Stratford-on-Avon, and made prolonged stays to study at university settlements at Bristol, Rugby, York, Newcastle, etc., and at Toynbee Hall.

The most interesting of all these activities have been those connected with "The Traveling Morris" and "Der Deutsche Singkreis" (The German Singers). Touring each other's countries with programs of folk dances, choral singing and puppet-opera, these groups have proved that their art is an international language, and that they can transmit to large audiences some consciousness of the culture of their respective nationalities.

Fundamental Values Revealed

Contacts with their hosts, and with native performers whom a happy thought attached to the visiting group, have revealed to either party certain fundamental values in the other's culture; of especial import in this respect was the visit last August of 15 English musicians and dancers to the summer school at the Musikheim, Frankfurt an der Oder, at which the German Singers rehearsed the programs for their expedition to England in March and April, 1930. A fortnight of collaboration in the strenuous work of preparing a wide classical program, by performers drawn from all parts of two countries, many of whom could not speak the others' language, was a severe test; it revealed profound differences of outlook; but it was a marked success. It brought also to the English members contact with a rising institution, the Musikheim or College of Social Arts, which may well become the cultural center of that earnest eastern Germany which borders on Slavonic lands.

The Traveling Morrice, which had been to north Germany in 1926, toured the center of that country in 1929. Arthur B. Heffer of Cambridge writes of the expedition: "The tour has taught us that we have much in common with the German people, and that by showing our art, by doing something, we were able to get nearer to them, than by idle traveling. If we have much to give the Germans of our store of traditional culture, we have much to learn in their amazing vitality, friendliness and ingenuousness. . . . We were privileged to see right into the heart of Germany, and there we found nothing but kindness and nobility, fitting foundations for lasting friendships."

Billy Learned Order With Toys

BILLY has learned to help his mother keep their home orderly by means of two houses for his toys; his mother asked the others in the home to co-operate in this endeavor by not picking up after her "big-boy-of-three" and depriving him of learning to put his toys away. This is how Billy learned.

Since there is no nursery in the new home into which Billy's family recently moved, Billy's mother decided to reserve a part of the breakfast room as this needful home for Billy's toys. Here she placed a long, antique chest which she thought would be adequate for all his toys. But alas! Billy kept no order inside the chest; often he would pull out and scatter all the toys on the floor in order to get the desired one at the bottom. So she put crosswise inside the chest two boards making three sections to hold only his three large toys. (Billy has only three large toys, for Billy's mother thinks that too many tend to confuse a child).

For the smaller toys, she placed a low cupboard along the wall, the kind of cupboard now sold for children. Billy, of course, can reach its highest shelf; he has learned to have a definite place there for each toy, or as he says it, each toy has its own room in the little house.

Billy's mother told him that he alone was responsible for where the toys were—both at play and at rest. Naturally, like all boys, Billy enjoys playing freely with his toys through the house; but as he can play with but one toy outfit at a time, wherever he is he has learned always to take one outfit to its "own room" before choosing another.

Besides this, Billy knows his toys no longer feel deserted or endangered as some must when they are left strewn through the house to be stepped on and perhaps injured. So another thing delights Billy. He no longer wastes time hunting or asking for his toys—he knows just where to find them.

What makes Billy the happiest is to know that by putting his toys in the chest or cupboard he is helping his mother keep the house orderly. So—for his toys, himself, and his mother—Billy enjoys taking his toys to their toyland home in the big and the little houses.

The Purpose of Kindergarten

KINDERGARTEN is a shining bridge over which the child passes from the elastic routine of home life, and perhaps haphazard play, into the first year of school. If his mother, not thoroughly understanding the purpose of kindergarten, does not give him the advantage of the bridge, then he is apt to arrive very much as if he had jumped in.

"Oh, no, I shan't send Johnny to kindergarten," says his mother, with the best intentions in the world. "He wouldn't learn to read and write before first grade; they only play . . . he may as well do that at home."

Or perhaps it is: "Mary is very clever. She can read and write already. As soon as she can get into first grade she can go to school. She doesn't need kindergarten. . . ."

And Johnny, jerked one morning from six years of home life, is dropped suddenly into first grade. Mary, precocious beyond her years, is delivered to first grade able to read and write, scorning the rudimentary lessons, and chafing at the restraint of school discipline for which she has been totally unprepared.

Kindergarten is a shining bridge, which little children hop and skip over with merry chatter and bright anticipation, learning day by day through the very games harmonious group co-operation, personal self-control, regularity in habits, the importance of punctuality, the delight of work accomplished, the joy of giving and receiving, the subordinating of self, the spirit of fair play, the art of sitting still for a time and paying attention, the need of patience, freedom in self-expression, accomplishment of many things sometimes believed beyond their power at home, such as simple carpentering, poster work, painting of glass jars and tin cans into objects of beauty—why, the list of things accomplished in kindergarten is amazing when listed by one who has watched the work for over a year, or explained to that watcher by one who spends her days achieving that work.

Things Done

"I let them draw whatever they please, because the subject of the drawing is incidental to the finishing of the drawing once started."

"Children at home pick up and put down haphazardly; it is our task here to teach orderly and completed thinking. They must finish the thing they start."

"That child never had a toothbrush and never had brushed his teeth till kindergarten started him in to do it."

"Dorothy was so self-conscious she could not even answer roll call. I have spent a lot of time bringing her out—"

"Ernest was inclined to dominate and ride roughshod over Seeley, so I am trying to balance things a little." (How their mother welcomed co-operation in her problems with the "twins"!)

"The children who have been fortunate enough to receive kindergarten work at home get more out of our school opportunities, of course," a remark which was an answer to the mother who thinks her child doesn't need kindergarten work. "They respond even more eagerly to further development of little tasks already familiar to them. See how happily they sew and cut out and string beads, learning colors, design and rhythm quite unconsciously."

As Teachers See It

"Oh, every child needs kindergarten," said the charming teacher who taught that work.

"Oh, every child should have had a year of kindergarten," sighed the first grade teacher, "for if they haven't—I don't care how bright the child—if they haven't had the preparation for school routine and school hours, then they don't have a fair start."

"What they do," I suggested, "is secondary to what they get out of kindergarten. It's a bridge, really, between home life and school life."

"Yes, indeed. And you can always tell the child who has come in over the bridge from the child who has been compelled to jump in."

And she turned away to explain to a mother who had just come up the reason why Junior—("such a bright child—he really doesn't need kindergarten!")—was failing day after day in his first grade work.

"He had to make such a terrific readjustment of his little world," said the teacher so lovingly. "If he had only spent a year in kindergarten!"

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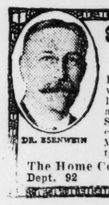

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THE HOME FORUM

Praise Waiteth

MAYBE because I saw lately in a weekly paper that I like to read, a widespread invitation to poets to attempt the task that Dr. Johnson thought almost impossible,—the writing of a good hymn,—I have lately had my thoughts full of the pleasures and difficulties attendant on hymn-writing. I do not know how it is with other people, but, for an essayist to begin to think of almost any subject, is, to go on thinking, and so, in a few days (having brought out from a very dusty corner of the library a collection of books containing many poetic and beautiful hymns) I began to hear Christendom all ringing with song, and myself to resemble the boy, Theocrite, in Robert Browning's verses, who, morning, evening, noon and night, sang as he worked: though my voice was never once upraised and only the silent happy memories of a hundred songs flew away into the illimitable heaven of thought. All this was easy for me whose acquaintanceship with sweet hymns is so extensive that whatever church I may visit, I rarely need a hymn book and, singing from memory, can usually find pleasure in interpreting anew and after my own fashion the matter set forth in the chosen hymns. Also, I had, in a day or two, a further incentive to thought and study. For, turning over an old book of notes one morning, there fell out a slip of paper which turned out to be a sheet of quaint examples I had once collected, of how not to write a hymn or religious lyric. The same weekly paper was again responsible, for I think it had grumbled at finding its mail bag so often full of jingle and, though I was not a possible culprit, I had resolved to notice just what the meters were that were so unsuitable for the expression of one's deepest desires. There they were, Rumty te diddle-de de: te rum tum: or Te-tum-te-te-tum, te tum tum, and worse: just as if one should get up some fine morning and quite rightly sing:

The sun is on the meadows
The flowĕr is on the thorn
There's lots of time till breakfast
I think I'll mow the lawn;

but, later on, admiring the tune too much, think to turn it to account for something overwhelmingly serious and wonderful and holy. Which is what hymn writers, and even famous ones, have often done. Of course no serious piece of lyric poetry, much less a hymn, could be written in such meters or by such methods: for them, the solemn iamb and spondee are necessary, though these may be interchanged with the carefully set anapæst, or pæon, the whole being carefully considered by the quick, true ear. For Poetry, because it tells us things at a higher emotional pitch than prose, and, if it is lyrical *poetry, at the highest pitch of all, needs ever to be approached with care, and, surely, with most care* when we are going to deal with exalted subjects and spiritual values and ideals.

Only the deepest sincerity joined to skill in verse would seem to meet the situation: though it has not been the greatest poets who have always produced the best hymns. I have only to look out at my window to be reminded of this. Away behind the long straight wall of Cyrn-y-Brain—a lone brown spur of limestone that forms part of the foothills of the greater mountain ranges of Wild Wales—the wintry sun is sinking, a round red ball of fire; and up there in a land of desolation, where the streams run among the peat beds, the wild bents and hardy hawthorn bushes lean before the onslaughts of the wind, and the icy snowstorms rage when all is peaceful in the low warm valleys, there once rode a brave preacher seeking a remote moorland chapel across the misty pass. Cold and hungry, as he walked or urged his pony to face the upland track, he fed his thought with heavenly bread, making for himself—for he was a poet too—a song, and one that must have often afterward commemorated for him with happiness his wintry ride across the heather. The preacher was William Williams of Pant-y-celyn and so it was that we became possessed of that very moving and beautiful hymn,—

Guide me O thou Great Jehovah
Pilgrim through this barren land.
I am weak but Thou art mighty
Hold me with Thy powerful hand.

Yes, sincerity, one cannot help thinking, is the first essential for the perfect hymn.

It has been well said that in the Psalms you may hear to this day the sound of the harp accompaniment and one cannot help thinking that for a modern hymn writer it must be helpful to remember the pealing organ's glorious voice. I like in this connection the passage where De Quincey writes:

"And oftentimes in anthems when the mighty instrument threw its vast columns of sound, fierce yet melodious over the voices of the choir, high in arches, when it seemed to rise, surmounting and overriding the strife of the vocal parts, and gathering by strong coercion the total storm into unity, sometimes I seemed to rise and walk triumphantly upon those clouds, which but a moment before, I had looked up to as mementos of prostrate sorrow."

Keeping in memory such possibilities of triumph and victory it would seem a wonderful thing to express one's joy and praise in a hymn. And whatever critics may have said about the difficulties—and they have said much—looking through my collection of famous hymn books I find a great number of writers who seem to have been able to write not only devout hymns but hymns that were also lovely lyric verse. There is Lucy Larcom, for example, with her lines:

O God, Thy world is sweet with prayer
The breath of Christ is in the air.
We rise on Thy free Spirit's wings
And every thought within us sings.

Thou art our Morning and our Sun.
Our work is glad in Thee begun.
Our foot-worn-path is fresh with dew,
For Thou createst all things new.

And James Martineau who wrote, "Thy way is in the deep, O Lord": and Isaac Watts whose lines, "O God our help in ages past," are dear to me because I once sang them with a little company escaping on a small steamship from an oncoming army; which is a good test for a hymn.

But who can count up the favorite hymns of the world or limit those still to be made. Long, long ago the strain of praise began. Taliesin, a sixth century bard of Britain, telling us that "no musician is skillful unless he extols the Lord and no singer is correct unless he praises the Father."

No doubt as many new songs await new singers as have filled the intervening years, and, for ages to come, men and women will be found longing to "sing a new song."

If I have said little about themes—which after all are more important than workmanship—it is no oversight. Such things are gifts from above and he who has made his hymn and made it beautiful will still have to say with a modern poet:

"It was not mine to make, but as the pool they called Bethesda, when the angel stirred it was with some alien virtue wonderful, so this was written as though I overheard it whispered beyond the misted curtains screening this world from that."

There can be no doubt that to write a hymn is difficult, and yet, there is a saying that I think I should find encouraging, if I were trying to do so, and that is Coventry Patmore's: "Reason can only talk, love sings."

G. T.

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ROX W. VAN LENW.

A Sidewalk Quartet

Passers through the theater district of Longacre Square forgot the errands on which they were bound, by the sudden outbreak of some primitive yet amazingly skillful singing by a group of four Negro urchins beside a shop window.

The boys' ages varied from perhaps eleven to fourteen years, and their complexions ranged from almost purple-black to lightest brown. Their shrewd young faces, uncouth garments and battered shoes, and their haphazard postures (one of them for a time clung against the shop grating with the adroitness of a young chimpanzee), combined to make their singing seem merely transmitted through them, as though some unseen ventriloquists were using the droll group as mere puppets for their own expert vocalization.

And into what astonishing and varied harmonies their voices blended! The appeal of the music soon halted a throng of people, completely spellbound. The youngsters seemed scarcely to notice the crowd, but continued their syncopated chanting as nonchalantly as if alone on a country road. They delighted in "barber-shop" chords, making apparent pastime of accidentals and complex combinations difficult enough to give older performers stiff hours of practice to reproduce.

Few words were discernible in the songs, but "de moon," "de watermilyun patch" and "de banjo" emerged from the intricate medley now and then, and one invocation to "de Missus-sippi" claimed kinship with some primitive African incantation at the time of a flood or eclipse.

Frequently there broke into the chants abrupt uncanny notes like the barking of a jackal, or hooting of an owl, while other shrill and reedy calls suggested jungle creatures scurrying away from human invaders of their haunts.

And all the time that this strangest of concerts was in progress, the dusk was deepening in the city streets. Galaxies of lights were flashing from neighboring windows, and the electric signs of the theater district were beginning their nightly drama of dazzling color. The torrents of traffic were swirling past auild honking of horns, clanging of surface-car bells, shouts of newsboys, and the shrill dominance of police whistles. And yet the audience could not escape the fascination of the impromptu sidewalk stage, where in the maelstrom of the city's noise and brilliant lights the waifs, with the solemnity of ancient Ethiopia gazing from their eyes, lifted their adept serenade.

When at last the strange quartet had completed their program they were given many coins from the circle of auditors, and although they had appeared auid now vanished again so mysteriously in the vast panorama, their wonderful singing seemed as treasure of gold in grotesque and dark little pots, found at the foot of the city's gorgeous night rainbow.

The Land of France

France! take my hands in those kind hands of thine;
Like a chill swallow to thy fields I fly!
Warmth, beauty, calm and happiness are mine
When o'er me bends that soft and radiant sky,
When in that vivid atmosphere I sigh—
Sigh, for pure gladness, while my pulses dance
A joyful measure to the praise of France.

—EDMUND GOSSE, in "Collected Poems."

She's Hielan', Ye Ken

"She's Hielan', ye ken: tho my father was oot o' Forfar, Glen Isles way. She's never got hold o' the English yet verry weel, an' to my sorrow I've never learnt the auld tongue, takin' after my faither in that, dour lowland body as he was. I ken enough to follow her sangs, an' a few words forbye, just enough to gie us a change, as ye micht say."

I gladly accepted the shepherd's courteous offer; and so it was that an hour later we found ourselves at Scaur-van, as his croft was called, from its nearness to a great bleached crag that rose out of the heather, like a light ship in a lonely sea. By this time, his prognostications — or those rather of the wheeling and wailing lapwings, and the mountain-flying rooks, had come true. Across the wide desolate moors a gray wind soughed mournfully from the south-west, driving before it long slanting rains and sheets of drifting mist. I was glad to be out of the cold wet, and in the warm comfort of a room lit with a glowing peat fire on which lay one or two spurlling logs of pine.

A dear old woman rose at my entrance. I could see that she was of great age, because her face was like a white parchment and her hands were so sere and thin that they were like wan leaves of October. But she was fairly active, and her eyes were clear, and even, if I may use the expression, with a certain quiet fire in their core, and her features were comely, with a light on them as of serene peace.

It was pleasant to sit and watch her, as with deft hands she prepared the tea and laid on the table scones and butter, and gray farrels of oat-cake, while, outside, the wet wind moaned and every now and then a swirl of rain splashed against the narrow panes of the window, in whose inset stood three pots of geranium whose scarlet flowers caught the red flicker of the fire-flaucht and warmed the grey dusk gathering without. Then we began to speak of the things which her son John and I had talked of on the moor; and of much else in connection with the legendary lore of the beasts and birds of the hills and the high moorlands.

As it was so much easier for her (and so far more vivid and idiomatic) she spoke in Gaelic, delighted to find one who could understand the ancient speech; for in that part of the country, though in the Highlands, no Gaelic is spoken, or only a few words or phrases connected with sport, sheep-driving, and the like . . . and she said with a quiet dignity of pleasure: "Is taitneach leam nach 'eil 'ur Gaidhlig air meirgeadh," (in effect): "It is well pleased I am that your Gaelic has not become rusty."

—WILLIAM SHARP, in "Where the Forest Murmurs."

Among the Firs

I love the templed majesty of firs
Whose trunks untouched by ax or saw,
Without a branch to interrupt
Their sweep of fluted nobleness,
Reach heavenward in countless hosts.

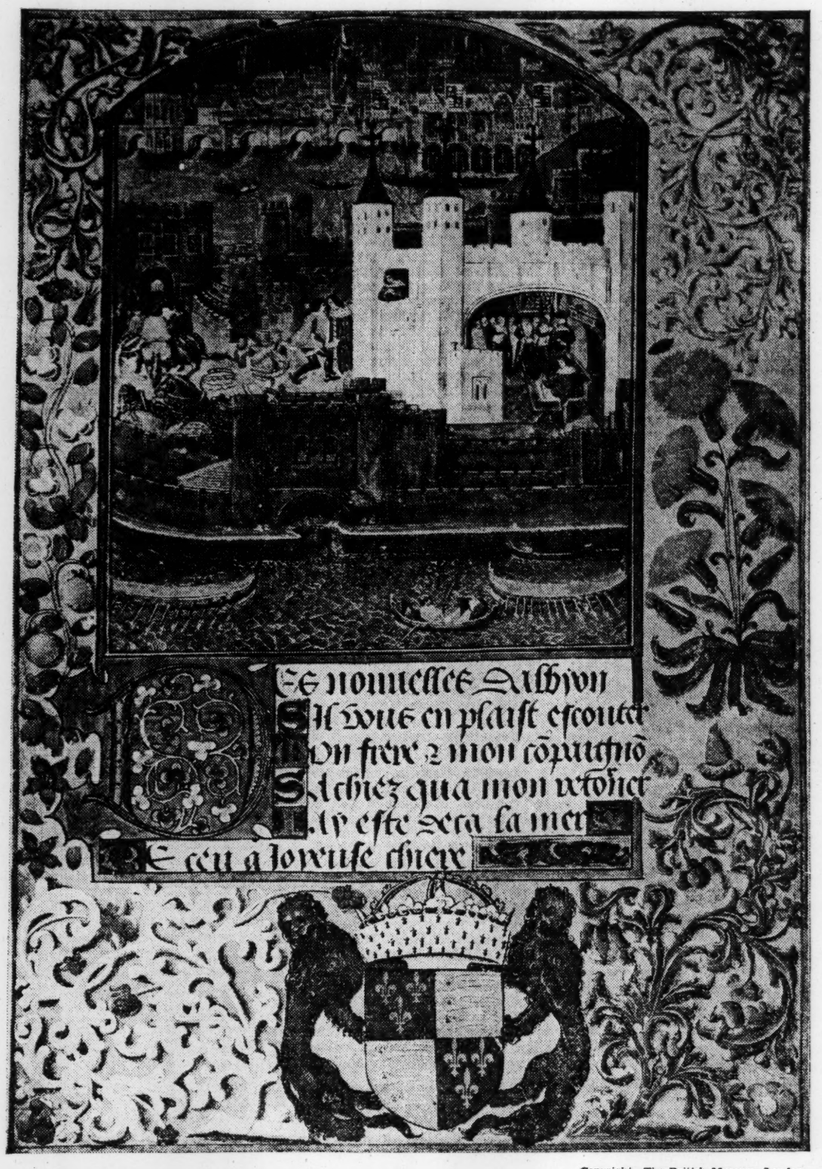
I love to follow far the fragrant trail,
Deep carpeted with needles soft,
That wanders on and on through shine
And shade till lost in mystery
Of green-dark vales and velvet slopes.

I love to hear the harplike harmonies
Down dropping from the wind-swept tops,
And glimpse athwart the distant gaps
A company of wool-white clouds
Slow sailing on celestial seas.

I love to be upon a mountain top
And gaze across a forest vast
Of firs whose tips against the sky
In rows of lacy silhouette
Stand silent in the sunset glow.

I love to camp at night beside a stream,
And hark its murmurs as I watch
The crimson embers of my fire;
And when the morning breaks, behold
The woods immersed in floods of gold.

ROX W. VAN LENW.



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The Tower of London. From an Illuminated Manuscript in the British Museum.

OF ALL the countless treasures stored within the dignified edifice of the British Museum, few can equal in beauty and interest the illuminated manuscripts and volumes.

Our reproduction from one of these ancient pages has a special appeal to present-day visitors to London, because it depicts what is perhaps the foremost landmark of England's capital, as it stood then and as it stands today. Beyond it is seen another famous feature in the history of the great city, old London Bridge, which has long since been superseded by a more modern but less picturesque structure.

The Tower, which boasts of being the oldest fort in Europe, has never yielded to any foe during the eight hundred and fifty years it has stood. Probably more historic dramas have been enacted within its massive walls than in any other building in existence. For centuries it was so closely linked with the great happenings of England that it may well be looked upon as a condensed record of history.

The White Tower stands out in this ancient illuminated manuscript of poems by Charles, Duke of Orleans, dated about 1500. The artist, whoever he may have been, has done his work skillfully and well; the white tower, with its dark blue turrets and its dark, slate-colored walls and gateway, the flags on staffs of gay colors, with gilded crowns on top, enliven the scene, as does the stately crowd, in their picturesque garments of more subdued hues, seen beneath the great arch.

Other structures and other scenes, with men on horseback and many details of interest, lead the eye to old London Bridge, about which so much legendary verse and prose have been handed down, and which was not only a bridge but a street, with booths and residences in which famous men once lived.

Then there is the Thames, London's ancient river, which was then, and for long after, a popular highway, on which sumptuous royal and civil barges plied upon stately occasions.

Round this picture of ancient London is an elaborate ornamental border of beautiful Renaissance design, alternating with more or less formal floral representations, and at the bottom the impressive coat of arms with the French lilies. The ornamentation is done in buff and bluish-green tones with initials in blue and gold. Blue flowers and red fruit and red and white pansies cover the ground. The lilies in the quarters of the coat of arms are gilded, as are the leopards, on blue and red grounds, respectively.

Does not such a picture as this leave the twentieth century lamentably behind in romance and picturesqueness?

Cinquain

Peacocks
Came to teach me
Poetry in colors—
Now I flaunt me verse in rainbow
Beauty.

MELVOIS MAZE LEBOLD.

Guds Vilje

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVOR ofte har dødelige ikke, i deres Bestræbelse for at forklare sig alle de Elendigheder, Hjemsøgelser og Ulykker, som kan have omringet dem, været tilbøjelige til at paaminde hverandre om at tage imod saadanne ubehagelige Tildragelser, som om de var i Overensstemmelse med Guds Vilje, og bøje sig for dem i ydmyg Lydighed. Saadanne Omstændigheder har ofte ført til stivsindet Oprør og til, at man for en Tid vendte sig bort fra Gud.

Men en Følelse af Taknemmelighed og Befrielse, som næsten ikke lader sig beskrive, vælder frem, naar man gennem Studiet af Christian Science forstaar, at Gud kun vil det gode for Sine Børn. Intet, der er ondt eller vildfarende, hvad enten det udtrykker sig gennem Sygdom, Synd eller Sorg, er nogen Sinde i Overensstemmelse med Guds Vilje. Det er kun Uvidenhed om Guds sande Natur og om Mennesket i Hans Lignelse, der vilde have Menneskeslægten til at tage imod de Elendigheder og Ulykker, som kommer over dødelige, som om de var uundgaaelige. Rigtigt at kende sig selv som et Guds Barn, er at blive fri for de dødeliges ældgamle falske Forestillinger og saaledes indse, at i Virkeligheden er enhver altid under Faderens kærlige Beskyttelse, altid et Medlem af Hans Husstand og altid Arving til Hans Rige—Hans Kærligheds, Glædes og Freds Rige.

Christian Science lærer en at herliggøre Gud, det gode; og gennem logisk Tænkning viser den, hvor umuligt det vilde være for Gud, guddommelig Kærlighed, at sende ud over Menneskene de Onder, som saa falskeligt tillægges Ham, og som man saa uvilligt modtager, som om de var bestemte for ens Bedste. En kærlig Fader aabenbarer og udtrykker sandelig kun Kærlighed til sine Børn. Hvilken Misforstaaelse er det da ikke at mene, at Gud, den himmelske Fader, sender Sygdom, Synd og Død over Menneskene. At vaagne til Sandheden om Gud og Hans Idé, det aandelige Menneske, retter de fejlagtige materielle Forestillinger, ligesom den rigtige Anvendelse af Reglerne i Aritmetik opdager og regulerer Fejlene i numeriske Problemer.

Hvilket vidunderligt, ja sandelig, hvilket himmelsk Sted vil denne Jord ikke blive, naar Menneskene har lært at forstaa, hvorledes de i glad ydmyg Lydighed skal bøje sig for Guds gode Vilje! Gennem at adlyde Guds Vilje er det Menneskenes Bestemmelse at frigøres fra det, der kaldes ond Vilje, Ulykke, Elendighed, Sygdom, Synd og Død, eftersom Gud ikke kender disse. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, skriver i sin Lærebog, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (S. 598): "Et Øjebliks guddommelig Bevidsthed, eller den aandelige Forstaaelse af Liv og Kærlighed, er en Forsmag paa Evigheden".

Kristus Jesus kom for at gøre sin Faders Vilje og for at vise hele Menneskeslægten, hvad denne Vilje er. I den Bøn, som Jesus gav os, bad han: "Ske din Villie, som i Himmelen saaledes ogsaa paa Jorden". Gennem dette slutter man ganske naturligt, at Guds Vilje er harmonisk og tager Del i den guddommelige Kærligheds himmelske Natur. Da Johannes gjorde sig sin aandelige Enhed med Faderen bevidst, sagde han: "Verden forgaar og dens Lyst; men den, som gør Guds Villie, bliver til evig Tid". Derfor insisterer ogsaa Christian Science paa, at dødelige i Lydighed maa bøje sig for Guds Vilje; men det viser sig —aa herlige Tanke!—at det at adlyde Guds Vilje ikke kræver, at vi skal bøje as for Kødets Forestillinger. "Fred paa Jorden! i Mennesker Velbehag"! er Sandhedens Budskab. Det bliver baaret til Menneskene paa Vingerne af Christian Science, som fremstiller Videnskaben om Mennesket skabt i Guds Billede og Lignelse i sit sande Lys med Herredømme over hele Jorden, det vil sige, over alle materielle Forestillinger.

Med en glad Frydesang i Hjertet lærer alle, der alvorligt studerer Christian Science, at "bøje sig for Kristus, Sandheden, for at modtage mere af hans Igenkomst og for i Tavshed at forene sig med det guddommelige Princip, Kærlighed" (Science and Health, S. 35). Hvilket Haab! Hvor meget lysere bliver ens Udsyn ikke, naar man begynder at se, at Guds Vilje aldrig kunde være andet end god, og at man derfor har Ret til og sandelig ogsaa bør rejse sig i retfærdigt Oprør mod en hvilken som helst anden saakaldt Vilje! Den, der studerer Christian Science, ved, at det kun er en mesmerisk Forestilling, der vilde paalægge dødelige sin egen onde Vilje og fejlagtigt kalde den Guds Vilje. Dødelige maa lære at forstaa, at det gode, som manifesterer sig i det, som Mennesker oplever, staar i nøjagtigt Forhold til ens Ønske om og Kærlighed til det aandeligt gode. Saaledes indser vi, at alle ydmygt og med Glæde i Lydighed maa bøje sig for Guds Vilje og være i højeste Grad lykkelige ved at gøre det, eftersom Guds Vilje er god.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sowers

Now horses' hooves are treading earth again
To start the wheat from darkness into day,
And along the heavy field go seven men
With hands on ploughs and eyes on furrowing clay.
Six of the men are old; but one, a boy,
Knows in his heart that more than fields are sown—
For spring is ploughing heaven with rows of joy
In the voice of one high bird, singing alone.

—WITTER BYNNER, in *Harper's Magazine.*

The Will of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW often have mortals, in their endeavor to account for the calamities, bereavements, and misfortunes that may have beset them, been prone to admonish one another to accept such untoward events as being in accordance with the will of God, and to bow in humble submission to it! Oftentimes such circumstances have led to stubborn rebellion and a temporary turning away from God.

But an almost inexpressible sense of gratitude and relief wells up when through the study of Christian Science one understands that God wills only good for His children. Nothing of evil or error, whether expressed through sickness, sin, or sorrow, is ever in accordance with God's will. It is only ignorance of the true nature of God and of man in His likeness that would have mankind accept as inevitable the calamities and misfortunes which befall mortals. To know oneself aright, as a child of God, is to gain freedom from the age-old false beliefs of mortals, and thus to find that each one is in reality always under the Father's loving protection, always a member of His household and heir to His kingdom of love, joy, and peace.

Christian Science teaches one to exalt God, good; and it shows by logical reasoning how impossible it would be for God, divine Love, to send upon humanity the ills that have falsely been attributed to Him and reluctantly accepted as designed for one's good. Surely, a loving father manifests and expresses only love to his children! What a mistake, then, to hold that God, the heavenly Father, sends sickness, sin, and death upon mankind! Awakening to the truth about God and His idea, spiritual man, corrects mistaken material beliefs, as in arithmetic the correct application of rules detects and adjusts mistakes in numerical problems.

What a wonderful, indeed, what a heavenly place this earth will become when mankind has learned how to bow in glad, humble submission to God's good will! Through obeying God's will mankind is destined to be freed from what is termed ill-will, misfortune, calamity, sickness, sin, and death, since these are unknown to God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 598), "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity."

Christ Jesus came to do the will of his Father and to show all mankind what this will is. In the prayer which he gave us, Jesus prayed, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." One naturally concludes from this that God's will is harmonious, partaking of the heavenly nature of divine Love. When he realized his spiritual oneness with the Father, John declared, "The world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." Christian Science, therefore, insists that mortals must bow in submission to the will of God; but it shows—oh, glorious thought!—that obeying God's will does not require yielding to the beliefs of the flesh. "On earth peace, good will toward men," is the message of Truth. It is borne to humanity on the wings of Christian Science, which presents in its true light the Science of man made in God's image and likeness and having dominion over all the earth, that is, over all material beliefs.

With a glad song of rejoicing in their hearts, all earnest students of Christian Science are learning to "bow before Christ, Truth, to receive more of his reappearing and silently to commune with the divine Principle, Love" (Science and Health, p. 35). What hope! How much brighter the outlook grows as one begins to see that God's will could never be other than good, and that one therefore has a right to and indeed should rise in righteous rebellion against any other so-called will! The student of Christian Science knows that it is only mesmeric belief that would impose on mortals its own ill-will and miscall it God's will. Mortals must learn that the good which is manifested in human experience is in exact proportion to one's desire for and love of spiritual good. Thus we see that all may humbly and joyfully bow in submission to God's will and be supremely happy in so doing, since the will of God is good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Capri

Beneath the clean-washed limestone cliffs, from shore to horizon stretch waters of a limpid purity more wonderful than I have seen in any other part of the Mediterranean. Translucency and purity are the sign-manual of Capri in sea, sky, and stone. No more than about forty days in the year are cloudy. It is because of this radiant atmosphere, because the climate is so mild and the air so free from dust, that the flowers of the island have the brilliant colouring characteristic of a mountain flora.

There, where craggy rocks shelter the valleys from the sea breeze, grows in inaccessible situations a gentian-blue shrub, rather inconspicuous, low, and woody, with leaves like those of rosemary. Its flowers, about as large as lilac flowers, fourpetalled, radiate their vivid blue into the world . . . giving the impression of patches of deep blue uprisen from the sea. Down the arid precipices, whose basic tint is pale green, come cascades, as it were, of vegetation; globular tufts of the dark-green and yellowish milkwort. Rosemary and burberry grow to an unwonted size. As for myrtle, this shrub is here as tall as a man, or taller; and its white blossoms diffuse a bitter-sweet scent. . . . From the sun-kissed cliffs hangs a giant variety of henbane, adorned with yellow and lilac flowers, blazing with colour each as large as the palm of the hand. Ox-eyed daisies, broom, and purple heather, thrust up to the sun with tropical luxuriance, are almost tree-like in their development, so that they are actually taller than the juniper-trees, which lean away from the prevailing wind, and bow down earthward, to escape being broken by its force. Interspersed with these are purple anemones, blooming tranquilly as if trimly bedded in a German garden, side by side with thyme, shaded by extravagantly large bushes of wild fennel, or by proud and slender pink lilies. . . .

We scramble down the ravine, past a fine olive grove, to where our boat awaits us. We have the sail lowered, and are rowed along beneath the tall cliffs. The smacksman, who has rowed us here before (it was twenty years ago), is a handsome, strongly built man. . . . He knows the caves, understands and loves his native island. . . .

Here on the southern coast, where the cliffs face the open sea, are the caves; for throughout the ages the waves have beaten more urgently against these rocky walls than on the north, where the island looks towards Naples. True, one of the largest and most famous of them, the Blue Grotto, opens into the Bay; but our modern colour sense differs much from that of our forefathers, and the beautiful milky blue of the light that shines here has ceased to exert its ancient charm.

Other colours give their names to other caves, so that we have the Green Grotto, the Red Grotto, and the White. Really they should be called Iris, for they are all of them Rainbow Caves. Only a skilled pilot, one to the manner born, can guide a boat through the narrow mouth of such a cavern, where the waves often break, and where sunken reefs have to be circumnavigated. Once inside, however, the spectator can enjoy a wealth of colour such as elsewhere can be matched only by the student of spectrum analysis. The colour effects in these caves can be explained in like manner by the refraction and reflection of light by the waves, and by counter-reflection from the rocky pinnacles. Whatever the cause, the result is magical, and would make a Whistler frenzied with delight.

On the cliffs, in the open, there is a riot of colour no less splendid than that of alpine flora. Beneath the rocks the colours are subdued. In these waters, where direct sunshine never finds its way, there is an eerie illumination, an opalescent sheen, caressing the eyes even of those who are venturesome enough to intrude wantonly into such hidden recesses.—EMIL LUDWIG in "On Mediterranean Shores," translated from the German by EDEN & CEDAR PAUL.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE QUALIFIES FOR 15 PLACES

New Record Made by Moles in Intercollegiate Swimming Trials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University swimmers qualifying for 15 places in the finals; George H. Kojac '31 of Rutgers University, sprinting brilliantly to win heats in the 50, 100 and 220-yard freestyle events; a new intercolegiate 200-yard breastroke record by Edwin J. Moles Jr. '31 of Princeton University, were the features of the trial events in the Carnegie Pool for the individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, Friday.

Rutgers University qualified for six places and Princeton University qualified for four places in the finals.

A feature of the finals is expected to occur in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events when Kojac and R. L. Messimer '31, Yale, meet. John Howland Jr. '30 placed behind Messimer Friday and is not regarded as a serious threat, although he is the defending champion in these two events as well as in the 220 in which event he did not compete.

Moles' record time in the 200-yard breaststroke event betters the time of the league, as well as that of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Moles swam the distance in 2m. 34 2-5., which is 3-5s. faster than his old mark of 2m. 35s.

Kojac won two heats in the 50-yard event. He was timed at 23 4-5s. and 24s. Howland won two heats in this event, the third and second semifinal. His time for both heats was 24 2-5s.

August G. Harms '32 of Fordham University, placed in the 150-yard backstroke and the medley swim. T. E. Phillips '31 of Rutgers qualified in the 220 and the 440, along with L. J. Osbourne '32 and E. C. Leedy '31 of Yale. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle

First Heat—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania, second. Time—23 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by R. L. Messimer '31, Yale; D. L. Stone Jr. '32, Princeton, second. Time—24s.

Third Heat—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; J. T. L. Nicholson '32, Princeton, second. Time—24 2-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Bradford Butler '32, Yale; W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton, second. Time—24 3-5s.

First Semifinal Heat—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; R. L. Messimer '31, Yale, second. Time—24s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by John Howland Jr. '30 Yale; Bradford Butler '32, Yale, second. Time—24 2-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle

First Heat—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; Bradford Butler '32, Yale, second. Time—56s.

Second Heat—Won by R. L. Messimer '31, Yale; W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton, second. Time—55 3-5s.

Third Heat—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; D. L. Stone Jr. '32, Princeton, second. Time—56 2-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. K. Brines '32, Yale; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania, second. Time—56 2-5s.

First Semifinal Heat—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; R. L. Messimer '31, Yale, second. Time—53 3-5s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, second. Time—54s.

220-Yard Freestyle

First Heat—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, second; L. B. Osbourne '32, Yale, third; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, fourth. Time—2m. 23s.

Second Heat—Won by C. C. Shenk '30, Princeton; Irving Levine '30, Yale, second; V. A. Rosen '32, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 31 2-5s.

Third Heat—Won by J. L. Lee Jr. '31, Princeton; E. W. Moore Jr. '32S, Yale, second. Time—2m. 35 2-5s. (Kojac, 2m. 23s., Leedy, 2m. 23 2-5s., Osbourne, 2m. 23 2-5s., and Phillips, 2m. 25 1-5s., qualified for the final).

440-Yard Freestyle

First Heat—Won by R. M. Ruddy Jr. '32, Columbia; L. B. Osbourne '32, Yale, second; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, third; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, fourth. Time—5m. 8 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by D. B. Hardenberg '30, Yale; R. M. Owen '31, Yale, second; V. A. Rosen '32, Columbia, third; C. C. Shenk '30, Princeton, fourth. (No time taken as only 390 yards were covered and all contestants withdrew from event.)

150-Yard Backstroke

First Heat—Won by August G. Harms '32, Fordham; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, second; N. P. Arnold '30, third; E. G. Cahill '30, Yale, fourth. Time—1m. 45 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by C. E. Payne '31, Yale; D. H. Clement '31, Yale, second; R. D. Howse '30, Yale, third. Time—1m. 49 1-5s. (Harms, 1m. 45 1-5s., Wohl, 1m. 46 2-5s., Arnold, 1m. 47 2-5s., and Payne, 1m. 49 1-5s., qualified for final).

200-Yard Breaststroke

First Heat—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; V. G. Manych '32, Princeton, second; D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 34.2-5s. (New intercollegiate record).

Second Heat—Won by N. W. Millard '30, Yale; P. J. F. Callahan '32, Columbia, second. Time—2m. 39s.

Third Heat—Won by C. D. Mercer '30, Yale; G. M. Rae '30, Columbia, second. Time—2m. 46s. (Moles, 2m. 34 2-5s.; Millard, 2m. 39s.; Manych, 2m. 40 1-5s. and the Engdahl, 2m. 42 1-5s. qualified for the final).

300-Yard Medley

First Heat—Won by August G. Harms '32, Fordham; J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania, second; G. N. Rowland '32, Columbia, third; W. J. Marquette Jr. '30, Rutgers, fourth. Time—3m. 55 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by E. C. Leedy '31, Yale; E. L. Sittler Jr. '30, Brown, second. Time—4m. 7 1-5s. (Harms, 3m. 55 2-5s.; Merriam, 3m. 57 2-5s.; Rowland, 4m. 5 2-5s., and Leedy, 4m. 7 1-5s. qualified for the final).

Fancy Dive—W. S. Manuel '30, Yale (89.9 points); W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania (79.1 points); J. H. Brooks '30, Princeton (76.8 points); P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers (68.3 points); B. C. Smith '31, Yale (67.5 points), and C. F. Brace '30, Brown (65.3 points), qualified for the final.

JOSEPH HALL BEATS HARPER IN BILLIARDS

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Joseph Hall of San Francisco, Pacific Coast champion, assured himself of at least a tie for the United States amateur three-cushion billiard championship when he defeated Robert B. Harper, Rocky Mountain titleholder, by 50 to 47, in 73 innings, here Friday night. Each player had a high run of 4.

Max Shimon of Milwaukee, defending champion, gained a tie with Frank E. Fleming of Champaign, Ill., a former champion, for second place, when he defeated Fleming, 50 to 42 in 67 innings. Each player had a high run of 6.

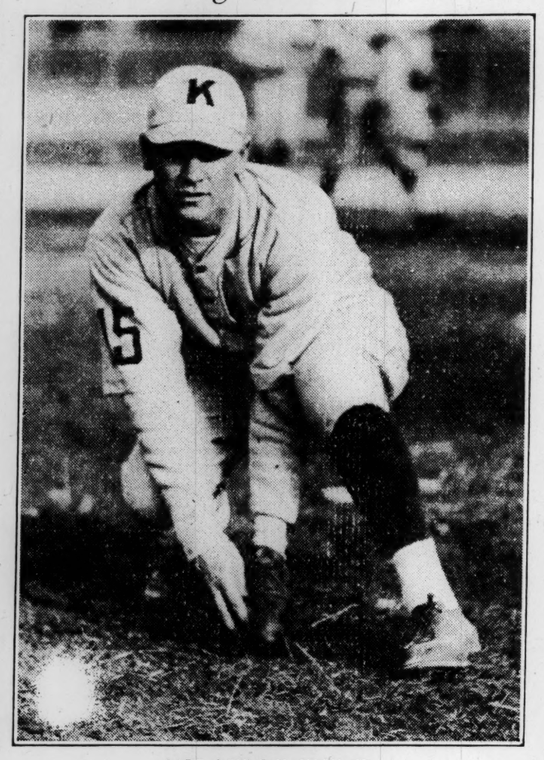
Harper defeated Ervin D. Tucker of Dedham, Mass., 50 to 33 in 49 innings. Harper had a high run of 8 against Tucker's 4.

PURDUE ELECTS FAWCETT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—L. E. Fawcett '31, of Kokomo, Ind., outstanding 135-pound wrestler on the Purdue University squad for the last season, has been elected to captain the Old Gold and Black matmen during the 1931 season. Fawcett, who is a junior in the School of Civil Engineering, was a consistent point-winner during the season just closed and won the majority of his matches through his aggressiveness,

Leads a 'Big Six' Baseball Team



CAPT. LOYLE M. NASH '30
Kansas State Agricultural College Baseball Team

BY-PLAYS

Lacrosse as British See It

TO ANYBODY "raised" where lacrosse is a nationally understood game, treated with the serious consideration due to its merits, the attitude of the undergraduate spectators at this year's Oxford versus Cambridge match at Cambridge must have been hard to appreciate. For, to put it very briefly, they roared with laughter. They cheered with excitement in the many tense moments, and they were generous in their applause, for any obviously highly skilled maneuver; but, even on these occasions, they laughed as well. The explanation, of course, is the simple one that the vast majority of onlookers knew next to nothing about the game. Lacrosse players in Britain are as scarce—especially in the South—as they are enthusiastic, and the crowd on the Cambridge Football Ground was one composed in the main of cheery young sportsmen who could not resist the temptation of drawing ludicrous parallels between what they saw that afternoon and what they are accustomed to seeing in their own pursuits. The fact that players chased each other behind the goals and "body-checked" each other at times up the pavilion steps or into the fence surrounding the pitch was reckoned to strike a highly humorous note. There were yells of mock indignation every time a crosse whizzed through the air near, or upon, the person of a player; shouts of delight whenever anybody fell over; and a running commentary of personalities, inoffensive but pithy—the whole contrasting strongly with the serious concentration of the rivals in the field, who were probably unaware that what was drama to them was comedy to people determined to obtain through levity some throat-consoling substitute for knowledge.

What, More Overemphasis!

Harvard and Yale met in a three-game hockey series this month. The first game was played at New Haven and the rink was filled to overflowing. This rink holds about 4500 spectators. The second game was played at the Boston Garden and, despite the fact that some 13,000 reserved seats, some 2000 rush seats and some 1500 standees were disposed of, there were many more who would gladly have been present could they have obtained a ticket. The third game was also played in the Boston Garden, and about 10,000 attended, and there would undoubtedly have been more present had they known earlier that it would be played. All this would seem to indicate that college hockey, at Harvard and Yale at least, had joined football in the big-business class. It is a great sport, both for the player and the spectator, and it is not to be wondered at that it draws a "capacity" house. The Crimson, under the leadership of Alfred Winsor '02, was a pioneer of hockey in the United States, and has a remarkably successful record in the sport, having won 22 of the 30 series played with Yale since 1900. Proper facilities for the playing of the game are all that keep all of the big colleges of the country from playing it; but the time is coming when there will be rinks in every big city where natural ice is not to be had, and, when that time comes, about every college will be represented by its varsity sextet.

This was the first time in the history of the sport that a Harvard-Yale hockey series has ended in a tie without a playoff. There are many reasons why letting the series remain a tie was for the best interests of college hockey. In the first place, the hockey season was really over by the time the third game had been played, and spring sports were already underway, some of them waiting for members of the hockey squad to join them. Another reason was that the third game was one of the hardest-fought and most exciting contests ever played by two college teams, and another game would simply have been an anti-climax. Another reason was that had the colleges played a fourth game, there would undoubtedly have been statements made that they were after the "gate," and, while everyone connected with Harvard and Yale athletic affairs would know that there was not the slightest grounds for any such statements, it is just as well that an opportunity for making them was never given.

To old-time followers of Harvard-Yale athletics the ending of this series in a tie brings back the memory of the 1905 Harvard-Yale baseball series. These series have always been two-out-of-three games, but in 1905 the first game resulted in a 1-to-1 tie, while Yale won the second, 7 to 2, and claimed the series as two games had been played and the Eli had won one and tied the other.

Too Many "World's Champion" Instructors

Almost as rapid and remarkable as the rise to popularity of ice-skating in Britain in the last four months has been the number of professional instructors who have revealed to a more or less unsuspecting public that they are "world's champions" of one sort or another. Where or when these impressive titles were obtained is seldom specified, and the figure committee of the English National Skating Association has been moved to recommend the holding of an official British professional championship, provided sufficient entries are received. World's championships for professionals on ice, like those for ballroom dancing instructors, have apparently been conferred recklessly by competition promoters, and the skating public—of which Britain can now proudly speak—has made known its wish that the situation should be clarified.

Record-Breaking Swimmers Wanted!

Just how trouble arises between some of the colleges, on one hand, and some athletic clubs on the other, is shown by the case of three swimmers now at Northwestern University. These stars, who are "Big Ten" and United States intercollegiate record-breakers in their events, and have contributed to breaking records in medley relay races, are R. L. Hinch '30, backstroke, and Donald Peterson and R. B. Howlett '30, breaststrokers. Their "Big Ten" competition is concluded.

They have been pledged to the Chicago Athletic Association, which is making one of the greatest drives of its career on the national championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held here April 2, 3 and 4. Coach Harry Hazlehurst wants them now to work into his team.

However, Coach Thomas H. Robinson is reluctant to let them go. He wants to take them to the National Collegiate A. A. meet at Harvard the week before the A. A. U. meet here. Then he wants to keep them for a trip that is being negotiated to Honolulu this summer. To make this trip possible, he must keep them from becoming A. A. U. athletes; so, good authority says, he is planning to enter them as a Northwestern team in the A. A. U. meet, thereby preventing the C. A. A. from making use of them. There is something to be said for the position of both coaches, of course. It is too bad there are not enough record-breaking swimmers to go around.

MONTREAL A. A. A. SIX IS WINNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—By defeating the Hamilton tigers by 7 to 2 in the first game of the Eastern Canada senior hockey final for the Canadian championship and the Allan Cup, the Montreal A. A. A. six practically won the round and will probably meet Port Arthur for the championship in Toronto late next week. The return game with Hamilton will be played in Toronto next Monday.

BLOSSOM WINS AT BELLEAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLEAIR, Fla.—A former Yale University golfer, Frank R. Blossom of Chicago, captured the Belleair amateur golf championship Friday by defeating Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland, 4 and 3. Blossom also won the medal round in this tourney.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

St. John 8, Lafayette 5.

BASEBALL AT KANSAS STATE

Only Two of 1929 Veterans Are Missing From Coach Corsaut's Squad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—"Virtually the same baseball team that represented the Kansas State Agricultural College in the 'Big Six' conference last season will again represent the college in 1930, unless some of the sophomores are able to keep the letter men on the bench," said Coach C. W. Corsaut in commenting on his prospects recently.

Ten of the 12 letter men of last year's team are in college and are eligible this spring. The only men missing from last year's squad are Capt. K. M. Ward '29, right fielder, and Glenn Gilbert '30, pitcher. Ward has graduated and Gilbert failed to return to college.

"Unless some of the other teams develop unexpected strength, the Kansas Aggie team should be a strong contender for the championship against Nebraska, the winner last year," Coach Corsaut continued. "Though we have three veteran pitchers and letter men for seven of the eight other positions, I understand that University of Nebraska has practically all its championship team back. Two years ago we won the conference championship and last year finished in a tie for second place with University of Missouri, losing five games, all by one run.

Nash Is Captain

"Loyle M. Nash '30, will captain the team at third base. He has been one of the best infielders in the 'Big Six' for the past two years and last year improved his hitting considerably. W. H. Meissinger '31, will be back as regular catcher with W. R. Peterson '31, as a relief man.

"W. H. Towler '30, regular first baseman last year, is returning, but will receive plenty of competition from F. B. Prentup '32 and Tom Petty '32, either of whom may make letters in the infield. It may be that Towler will be shifted to the outfield if the sophomores do all that is expected of them. Veterans returning for the remainder of the infield include Wallace Forsberg '31, second base; T. M. Evans '30, shortstop, and Captain Nash.

"The three letter pitchers returning are H. J. Barre '30, T. E. Doyle '30 and A. H. Freeman '30. Last year Barre was the leading pitcher on the squad. Two years ago Doyle was the leading factor in bringing a championship to K. S. A. C., and, I think, he should have another good season this year. In addition to the veterans we will have two unusual sophomore pitchers, E. L. Auker '32, a letterman in both football and basketball, and W. G. Nicholson '32.

Right Field Open

"In the outfield, R. H. McCollum '30 will be playing his third year at left field, and Alex Nigro '31 his second year at center field. Both Nigro and McCollum have unusually good throwing arms and are normally good hitters. For the vacancy in right field left by Captain Ward, we have D. E. Price '31, R. B. Smith '31, R. A. Bell '31 and E. P. Lawrence '31. Other candidates will include L. C. Fiser '31 and H. T. Hyde '32, who may play either in the infield or outfield."

At present 14 games, all in the "Big Six" Conference, are on the Kansas Aggie schedule, and it is probable that four more will be added, all outside of the Conference. These four will include one or two with St. Mary's College and probably a series with some Western Conference college. The dates now on the schedule for Nebraska probably will be changed, as they come during examination week at K. S. A. C. The schedule is as follows:

April 11 and 12—Oklahoma at Norman; 25 and 26—Kansas at Manhattan.

May 9 and 10—Missouri at Manhattan; 16 and 17—Iowa State at Ames; 20 and 21—Oklahoma at Manhattan; 23 and 24—Nebraska at Lincoln; 27 and 28—Kansas University at Lawrence.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	20	8	8	86	47	48
Portland	20	6	9	66	32	46
Seattle	14	8	13	75	55	36
Victoria	5	2	39	42	135	12

VANCOUVER TOPS LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Victoria's Cubs closed the Pacific Coast Hockey League season so far as the regular schedule is concerned here Friday night, being handed a defeat by Vancouver. It was not until 16 minutes of the third period elapsed that the Lions manufactured the deciding goal of the 3-to-2 victory. Vancouver thereby finished the season with a two-point margin over Portland, who was defeated Friday night at Seattle. The Lions and Buckaroos will open their playoff series here Monday night. Vancouver secured its first score in the opener, Jerwa taking Beattie's pass. Seven minutes later Jerwa scored again, unassisted, with a brilliant rush. Victoria tied it up early in the second period. In less than three minutes Kenny twice took Runges' passes for goals. The tie was broken after 16m. of the third period on McAdams' great shot.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle defeated Portland here Friday night in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game, 2 to 0. The Eskimos broke through the visitors' defense to score their first goal after 13m. in the second period. Andreson took Captain Browne's pass to drive the puck behind Aitkenhead, Portland goalie, on a seemingly impossible try. Harris, Seattle forward, who has been sold to the Boston Bruins, produced a second score after 4m. in the third period.

MEHLHORN LEADS FIELD

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—William J. Mehlhorn, Pensacola, professional, Friday turned in a sub-par 69 to lead the field at the halfway mark of the $15,000 72-hole La Gorce Golf Club open golf tournament. Mehlhorn posted a 71 Thursday. His steady playing Friday won for him $200 in prize money—$100 for medalist honors at the end of 36 holes and $100 for low score on the second 18-hole round. Billy Burke, West Port, N. Y., and J. Horton Smith, Craigston-on-Hudson, N. Y., winner of La Gorce top money last year, shared second place at the halfway mark with scores of 143.

NEW DUCKPIN BOWLING RECORDS

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—Jack Otto, Torrington, Conn., set two new records in the United States duckpin congress here Friday night. He shot 432 for a high single mark, bettering by two pins the old mark set by H. Campbell, Washington, D. C., last year. His 1170 score in the all-events eclipsed the former mark set by Samuel Benzon, Washington, D. C., last year by 19 pins. The Silver Springs (Md.) five-man team went into second place with a score of 1714, eight pins behind the Ambassadors of Waterbury.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Georgetown 8, Lake Forest 4.
Yale 2d 10, Yale 6.

NEW GLASGOW SEXTET DEFEATS BOSTON H. C.

In what proved to be one of the fastest exhibitions of amateur hockey ever played in this city, the New Glasgow six from Nova Scotia defeated the Boston Hockey Club at the Boston Arena Friday night, by a 7-to-6 score. The game was fast throughout, featured by individual and team play on the part of both sextets.

Peebles, whom the visitors borrowed for this series from the Moncton (N. B.) six, led the winner's attack with three goals, while Mahoney accounted for two for the Hockey Club's. The best individual effort of the contest was turned in by McNeil, who gave the visitors their third goal after skating through the entire Boston team and easily beating goalie Silberberg.

The two clubs will meet in the second and final game of their series tonight at the Boston Arena and another fast affair is expected.

NEW GLASGOW	BOSTON H. C.
Esterbrooks, Nolan, lw,	
rw, Thayer, Dyson, Cushman	
Beaton, Dickson, c,	
c, Kelley, Anderson, Sanford, Nelson	
Peebles, McGlashen, rw,	
lw, Giddens, Mahoney, Smith	
Wilson, McNeil, ld	rd, Morrissey
Tellier, Wilson, rd	ld, Anderson
Burbar, g	g, Silberberg

Score—New Glasgow 7, Boston Hockey Club 6. Goals—Peebles 3, McNeil, Tellier, Dickson, McGlashen for New Glasgow; Mahoney 2, Anderson, Smith, Giddens, Sanford for Boston Hockey Club. Assists—Tellier for New Glasgow; Smith, Nelson, Dyson, Anderson for Boston Hockey Club. Referees—Morris and Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Scoring Honors Go to Ralph Weiland

MONTREAL, Que. (AP) — Ralph Weiland, diminutive center of the Boston Bruins, has won the scoring championship of the National Hockey League.

Official figures released by the league credit Weiland with 43 goals and 30 assists for a total of 73 points. Frank X. Boucher of the New York Rangers placed second with 62 and A. V. Clapper of Boston third with 61. The leaders follow:

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Weiland, Boston	43	30	73
Boucher, Rangers	26	36	62
Clapper, Boston	41	20	61
W. O. Cook, Rangers	29	30	59
Kilrea, Ottawa	36	22	58
Stewart, Montreal	39	16	55
Morenz, Canadiens	40	10	50
Himes, Americans	28	22	50
Lamb, Ottawa	20	20	40
Gainor, Boston	18	31	49
Bailey, Toronto	22	21	43
F. J. Cook, Rangers	24	18	42
Clancy, Ottawa	17	23	40
Cotton, Toronto	21	17	38
Finnigan, Ottawa	21	15	36
Cooper, Detroit	18	18	36
Goodfellow, Detroit	17	17	34
Hay, Detroit	18	15	33
Barry, Boston	18	15	33
Lepine, Canadiens	24	9	33
Siebert, Montreal	14	19	33
Darragh, Pittsburgh	15	17	32
Joliat, Canadiens	19	12	31
Lewis, Detroit	20	11	31
Shore, Boston	12	19	31

FIGURE SKATERS IN BATTLE FOR TITLES

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Roger F. Turner and Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, both of the Skating Club of Boston, began the defense of their senior singles figure skating titles here Friday with the opening of the United States amateur championships at the North Main Street Auditorium.

Against Miss Vinson appeared Miss Suzanne Davis, also of the Boston Club, and Mrs. Frederick Secord of the Skating Club of New York.

Mr. Turner faced a little sterner competition with James L. Madden and George E. B. Hill, both of the Skating Club of Boston, and William J. Nagle of the Winter Sports Club of New York, lined up against him.

A large field appeared for the women's junior crown, as well as the men's juniors. The events will continue tonight, when the champions will be decided.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE ON JUNE 22

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale-Harvard varsity boat race at New London June 22 will be started at 6:30 p. m. and will be rowed downstream, it was decided at a meeting here Friday of representatives of the two universities and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The freshman and junior varsity races will also be rowed downstream over the upper two miles of the course, provided that W. A. Meikleham, referee, gives his approval. These crews will take the water at 8:30 a. m.

F. Valentine Chappell, chairman of regatta committee, proposed that the varsity race be held at 3 o'clock, but because of the difficulties in handling the observation trains it was decided to make the hour 6:30.

Walter P. Read, general passenger agent, announced that the railroad is constructing 35 new observation cars which will have seating capacity of 106 as against 82 in the present cars. A total of 840 more passengers will thus be accommodated. The new train will be ready for the Derby Day races, May 3, when Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania meet on the Housatonic.

NORWICH RIFLEMEN WIN TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Norwich University has captured the New England Intercollegiate Rifle League championship for 1930, according to officers of the National Rifle Association. The Norwich Cadets defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1375 to 1359, to give them five victories without a loss. M. I. T., undefeated before meeting Norwich, took second place. Boston University and Worcester Polytechnic Institute followed in the order named.

THREE MORE WOMEN JOIN TEAM

NEW YORK (AP)—Three additions have been made to the personnel of the American women's golf team which Miss Glenna Collett will lead abroad, April 22, for an international series of matches with British women players. According to word received from Miss Collett, the newcomers, bringing the total team membership up to 14, are Miss Fritzi Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va.; Miss Madge Miller of Detroit, and Mrs. Hazel Martelle of Hartford, Conn.

DOEG AND HALL WIN

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., won the finals of the southeastern tennis doubles championship Friday, defeating Emmett J. Pare, Dayton, O., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.

REISNER ELECTED CAPTAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Herbert W. Reisner '31 of Millersville, Pa., has been elected captain of the Haverford College basketball team for next season. The captain-elect plays guard.

Navigators Are Named for Two of America's Cup Defenders

W. Starling Burgess of New York and Frederick A. Eustis of Boston Will Navigate Enterprise and Weetamoe, Respectively

The assembling of navigating equipment, including patent logs for the cup defenders, and the appointment of W. Starling Burgess of New York and Frederick A. Eustis of Boston as navigators, respectively, for the Enterprise and Weetance, have aroused much interesting discussion as to the speed that the latest aspirants for international yachting honors are likely to develop in the 30 or 40 races which are being planned for their benefit the coming season.

In the first place, it is regarded as unlikely that with their small sail area and heavy displacement any one of the five sloops, English or American, will shatter records of cup yachts in the last 60 years. Some good times will undoubtedly be made going to windward, for the Marconia or Bermudian rig is minutes faster on the breeze than the gaff affair of former years, the increase being placed as high as 10 per cent. Off the wind, the pre-war yacht can usually hold her own and perhaps a little more, as shown by the victory of the Barbara in her 1912 rig in the King's Cup race of 1927. Furthermore, it is expected that the Vanitie and Resolute will both beat the new cup boats, because of their light displacement, although whether the former saves her time, in case she sails on her actual rating, is a question also worth considering.

Columbia the Fastest

The greatest sustained speed ever attained by a yacht in a race for the America's Cup was 13.24 knots an hour made by the schooner Columbia in her second contest with the schooner Livonia, sailed off Sandy Hook, Oct. 18, 1871. The Columbia, carrying over 16,000 sq. ft. of canvas, covered a 40-mile course, which through a shift in the breeze was two reaches of 20 miles each, in 3h. 1m. 33⅓s. On the way out the Livonia, with 18,183 sq. ft. of sail, covered the 20 miles at an average of 13.76 nautical miles an hour, the highest burst of speed ever recorded in a cup race. There was some intimation at the time, however, that the course was a few miles short, but Mr. Ashbury made no complaint on that score, basing his protest on the fact that, in the absence of written instructions, he was obliged to jibe at the turn, while the Columbia, whose skipper had learned that a turn was optional, luffed round the mark and nosed out into the lead.

Five other cup races were sailed off Sandy Hook before the course was reduced to 30 miles, which has obtained ever since, either 15 miles to windward and leeward, or triangular. This regulation distance will prevail in all the races off Newport this season.

The best time made over 30-mile windward and leeward course in a cup race was 3h. 24m. 39s., by the Vigilant in her last race with the Valkyrie, Oct. 13, 1893, an average for the distance of 8.8 miles an hour. In the thrash to windward under single reefs the Valkyrie II beat the Vigilant nearly two minutes, but she lost three spinnakers on the way home, and the American yacht, hitting up a gait of 11.8 knots, nailed her a mile from the line and won by 40 seconds in corrected time after the closest and most exciting race ever sailed for the cup.

Made Many Racing Records

The cutter Columbia made more racing records than any yacht of which there are records. She holds that for the 30-mile triangular course in a cup race, made against the Shamrock II in their second contest when she ran round the buoys in 3h. 13m. 18s., an average speed of 9.32 knots an hour.

In her first year, 1899, she sailed some astonishing races with the Defender in one of which she ran from Newport to Vineyard Haven 37 miles in 38 sconds over three hours or 13.3 knots for the entire course. The three cup races with the Shamrock I were however quite slow.

Two years later with Charles Barr at the wheel, she starred the entire season, even to beating out the new Constitution for the honor of defending the cup. In a race off Newport with the Constitution, July 1, 1901, she beat 15 miles to windward and ran back in 2h. 52m. 4s, a performance which has never been beaten, and on Aug. 3, in the last race that Thomas W. Lawson's Independence ever sailed, the Columbia scudded round the 30-mile triangle in 2h. 51m. 48s, a speed of 10.4 knots an hour, with the Boston yacht only 40 seconds astern at the finish, both yachts making the last leg at a 13.3-knot gait. The Columbia's best performance for a short leg was in a race with the Constitution and Independence off Newport, July 12, 1901, when she made 10 miles in 44m. 1s. or at a rate of 13.6 knots an hour.

Reliance Not So Fast

With her scowlike hull and tremendous sail spread of 16.169 square feet, it was generally believed that the Reliance would set up new speed marks in 1903, but the nearest approach was in an Eastern Yacht Club special race off Newport, July 18, when she ran round a 30-mile triangle in 2h. 58m. 52s., one leg being sailed in 47m. 23s.

The most spectacular performance of the Reliance was on the squadron run of the New York Yacht Club, July 18, 1903, from the New Haven breakwater to New London, a distance of 39 miles, which she negotiated in 3h. 18m. 28s., an average of 11.5 knots an hour. In the run from Faulkner's Island to the Cornfield lightship she hit up a speed of 12.6 knots and in the dash to the finish from Bartlett's Reef to Sarah's Ledge she attained 13.3 knots, her highest burst in any race, although still a trifle below the marks of the schooners Columbia and Livonia 32 years before.

Both the Vanitie and Resolute have shown some fine bursts of speed, not only as gaff-rigged sloops but as schooners, and last year with their jib-headed mainsails. One of the fastest was in the Puritan Cup race off Marblehead, July 4 of last year, when she averaged 9.2 knots an hour on a 23-mile course, on one leg of which, of six miles from the Graves whistler to the Boston lightship, she logged at a 11.5-knot gait, with her lee rail just awash and George Nichols, who will sail the Weetamoe, at the wheel.

The appearance of both the Vanitie and Resolute in the races over the cup course at Newport will greatly enhance the interest in the two series. If she comes to the line under the same rig as last year, the Vanitie will have to give a few seconds a mile to the new cup boats as well as the Resolute, but if her sail area is slightly reduced, she will be able to meet all hands on an even basis. Another feature in the advent of these old-timers is that the Vanitie is owned and will probably be sailed by Gerard B. Lambert, one of the backers of the Weetamoe and the Resolute by E. Walter Clark, a member of the Enterprise syndicate.

Six great cup yachts heading for the line will be a sight well worth a trip in a tumbling sea to witness and will recall in a measure the fleet of 17 yachts which the America met and defeated 79 years ago next August.

CALIFORNIA WINS GYMNASTIC MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—The annual University of California-Stanford University gymnastic meet resulted in an 85-to-15 win for California. This makes the eighth consecutive time that the Golden Bears have taken the measure of the Cardinals in gymnastics.

Clarence A. Moeller, captain of the California varsity for the second time, successfully defended his title as intercollegiate champion of the Pacific coast by winning the all-around event for the third successive year. Moeller entered eight events and placed first in the parallel bars, rings and horizontal bar; second in the side horse, rope climb and free-floor exercise. He will finish his collegiate competition this season by reason of graduation and will go down in the records as one of California's greatest gymnasts.

A new event was tried this year when double tumbling and hand-to-hand balancing was included in the team scoring. The Noble brothers, Elmer R. and Glen A., won first place in this event for California. This event was judged according to difficulty, smoothness of execution, interest and form. It proved to be the most pleasing as well as the most interesting event of the evening. The summary of the events follows:

Rope Climb—Won by Cox, Stanford; C. A. Moeller, California and Jordon, Stanford, tied for second. Time—4.4s.

Long Horse—Won by G. A. Noble, California, 537 points; F. I. Santos, California, second, 529 points; E. R. Noble, California, third, 528 points.

Parallel Bars—Won by C. A. Moeller, California, 577 points; E. R. Noble, California, second, 524 points; T. P. Maslin, California, third, 517 points.

Side Horse—Won by F. I. Santos, California, 500 points; C. A. Moeller, California, second, 498 points; G. A. Noble, California, third, 449 points.

Rings—Won by C. A. Moeller, California, 571 points; William P. Maguire, California, second, 517 points; Del Harlow, California, third, 507 points.

Horizontal Bars—Won by C. A. Moeller, California, 581 points; Del Harlow, California, second, 554 points; Camp, California, third, 498 points.

Clubs—Won by C. R. Sexton, California, 250 points; Jordon, Stanford, second, 246 points; J. C. Feliciano, California, third, 238 points.

Mats—Won by T. P. Maslin, California, 521 points; C. E. Peeler, California, second, 503 points; E. T. Puthoff, Stanford, third, 459 points.

Mat Doubles—Won by G. A. and E. R. Noble, California; L. E. Dake and P. G. Hines, Stanford, second; Arthur and H. G. Schlegel, Stanford, third.

Free-Floor Exercise—Won by Camp, California, 275 points; C. A. Moeller, California, second, 256 points; Arthur Froehlich, California, third.

All-Round Championship—Won by C. A. Moeller, California; E. R. Noble, California, second.

PICK-UPS

BROOKLYN beat the Phillies at their own game of heavy-hitting on Friday, 12 to 9. The fans were entertained by the hitting of eight home runs, one triple and two doubles. Manager Shotton's men made five, while the Robins knocked out three. The clubs are considered two of the hardest hitters in the circuit, but the Robins had the edge on pitching in Friday's game, and this fact may be what will put the Brooklyn club up one or two places in the National League pennant race. Incidentally the Phillies outfielder and leading hitter in the league last season, F. J. O'Doul, showed that he hadn't lost his "batting eye" by connecting with four hits in five times at bat.

Asbeck and Craig, both pitchers, have been released to the Albany club of the Eastern League by the New York Yankees.

The veteran pitcher, Meadows, who has been working out with Brooklyn at Clearwater and anticipating a comeback to the major leagues, is now reported to be seeking a contract with the Atlanta Club of the Southern Association.

The Robins will send $22,500 to the Mission Reds of the Pacific Coast League as part payment for Infielders Finn and Slade, whom Manager Robinson recently secured. It was planned at one time to send Rhiel and Elliott to the coast in the deal; but the Robins could not get waivers on the two players and will now close the trade with cash.

Commissioner K. M. Landis of baseball will be present when the championship banner of the New York-Pennsylvania League is hoisted in Birmingham, Ala., around the middle of June.

The probable batting order of the Pittsburgh Pirates on their opening day game with the Cincinnati Reds has been announced as follows: L. Waner, Grantham, P. Waner, Traynor, Suhr, Comorosky, Bartell and the battery.

Manager O. J. Bush of the White Sox recently announced that he has decided to use the following lineup and batting order in the opening game against Cleveland, April 15: Hunnefield, shortstop; Cissell, second base; Reynolds, center field; Jolley, right field; Watwood, left field; Kamm, third base; Clancy, first base; Riddle, catcher and Thomas, pitcher.

CHICAGO ELECTS FISH

CHICAGO—C. M. Fish '31, brilliant guard of two seasons, has been elected captain of the varsity basketball team at University of Chicago. He succeeds Capt. H. E. Chamberlain '30, forward. Fish was the most valuable player on the team, and, though a guard, placed tenth in "Big Ten" individual scoring records.

TUFTS ELECTS COCHRAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, Mass.—Arthur M. Cochran '32 has been elected captain of the Tufts College basketball team for 1930-31.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Naval Facts and Figures

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Naval Disarmament, by Hugh Latimer. Preface by Philip Kerr. London: Royal Institute of International Affairs.
Naval Disarmament, by H. Wilson Harris. London: George Allen and Unwin.
The Background of the London Naval Conference, by Laura Puffer Morgan. London: National Council for Prevention of War.

THOSE of us who have followed in a professional capacity the proceedings of the London naval conference are deeply indebted to the authors of these three monographs, which give an admirably clear and concise account of what has been done and state succinctly the present position of the principal fleets. Those who, as good citizens, interested in the progress of disarmament, have followed the London proceedings day by day in the newspapers should provide themselves with a handbook which will enable them to understand the somewhat complicated negotiations. It is possible that before this review appears the conference will have ended or at least be in its later stages; but to appreciate rightly what has been accomplished it would be well to appreciate how the problems presented themselves.

Nor must it be supposed that the story of earlier conferences makes arid reading. The newspapers, served by their best reporters, have dramatized incidents so that the man who runs and reads can derive entertainment as well as information from the proceedings, but, inevitably, they have sometimes produced confusion. The incidents do not fall into their proper place and perspective. With these little volumes to help us, we shall see precisely what has been attempted and what has been done.

In the last nine years there have been five outstanding efforts. First, there was the Washington conference of 1921-22. Then there were the proceedings of the Preparatory Commission in the spring of 1927. There was the Coolidge conference at Geneva in the summer of 1927, where there were Shearers but no shorn. There was the Anglo-French compromise in 1928. Finally, there were the Anglo-American conversations last year—Mr. MacDonald giving a great impetus to naval reduction in his visit to Mr. Hoover at Washington.

Success Slow

Success has been slow. Yet some point has been marked on each occasion and it would be entirely wrong to describe any meeting as a failure. Failure there could be only if the nations decided that nothing more could be done and felt themselves free to embark on a competitive career. Never has there been this feeling. There have been stages which have added little to the record of actual achievement. Indeed, it may properly be said that hitherto the Washington Conference alone can boast of actual achievement. It came to an agreement on capital ships whose importance it would be difficult to exaggerate. But it left other problems unsolved. It did not settle the ratios of cruisers and destroyers. It was compelled to let submarines alone.

At Geneva there was a deadlock on the vexed question of categories versus global tonnage—but even that deadlock clarified thought. A whole host of expressions has come out of these discussions—strange beasts which are known as parities, ratios, categories and so forth. Sometimes the statesmen took wrong turnings, but they retraced their footsteps, wiser by their experience.

Mr. Latimer's book deals in some detail with these steps and it gives excellent tables, showing the relative strength of the various navies. It could hardly be better done. Mr. Kerr, in his preface, reminds us that the success or failure of the London and other disarmament conferences will depend "upon the extent to which the ideals which are implicit in the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations can be made to prevail over the older tradition that every nation should possess the armaments which it thinks necessary for self-defense in a world in which war is regarded as lawful or at least as inevitable. The standard of national needs spells competition with its consequences, international suspicion, alliances and war. For if international issues are to be settled by war, it is only common sense for each nation to try to possess the armaments which will give it victory."

The alternative, he adds, is a policy of renouncing war altogether as a method of settling international disputes, in favor of pacific methods, and of using armaments as the instrument of international as well as of national security and peace. For my part, I think there are dangers even in this conception of international armaments, but at any rate it is clear that disarmament is essentially a political problem.

Tables and Charts

Mr. Wilson Harris endeavors to simplify even more than Mr. Latimer, and he gives, as he proposes to give, a general working knowledge of how the issues were treated when they arose. He succeeds in conveying that general working knowledge with lucidity, avoiding technicalities whenever possible. As he points out, the question has remained essentially the same throughout all these years, and in its fundamentals it is not likely to alter.

The tables and charts in Laura Morgan's book, especially those which deal with parity, are of great assistance. She quotes an article which says that the magnitude of American naval armaments has been deliberately and consistently minimized by interested parties, and which suggests that even high officials of the American Government were unaware of the actual strength of their naval forces as compared with those of foreign nations. Her answers to big navy propaganda are entirely adequate. She lays much stress on battleships, on which naval opinion itself is divided. Again, she quotes with apparent approval the assertion of Mr. Brailsford that, from the viewpoint of the services and the armament firms, battleships mean prestige—they mean careers—they mean contracts.

Admiral Sims amusingly declared that, if an enemy approached American shores, the best place for battleships would be "up the Mississippi River as far as they can go." This opinion is borne out by experience. Battleships could be scrapped without affecting the security of either Great Britain or the United States. There would be an immense saving. And if battleships were scrapped, auxiliary vessels could also be scrapped. The case for the submarine would vanish with the vanishing of the battleship.

The author reminds us judiciously that the present conference is only the first in a series of conferences. Yet as it is a decisive step, it is the most important of international conferences; and the man in the street as well as the expert should make himself acquainted with the proceedings in order to give intelligent support to the cause of disarmament.

Byron, Man and Poet

Byron, by Andre Maurois. Translated by Hamish Miles. London: Cape. 12s. 6d. New York: Appleton. $5.

BYRON is the adolescent's poet, and adolescence is usually taken more kindly and seriously on the continent of Europe than in England. Yet Byron was immensely popular in England in the period of restlessness and disillusion which followed the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, and it is perhaps easier to appreciate that popularity today in a period which runs strangely parallel to his, than at any time since 1830 and the triumph of middle class ideals. The early twentieth century has had its war, its revolution and its apostles of ennui.

The central fact in Byron's character is, as M. Maurois indicates over and over again, his essential Englishness. The Continent may rate him more highly than the English do, and he might renounce his country; but the Don Juan of London and Venice is very different from his prototype in Seville, and Byron's inescapable dilemma is an English one and must have been that of many an Englishman of his time. It is by his profound sympathy and admiration for Byron and by the sharpness of his discernment of this dilemma, that M. Maurois has been enabled to write a most penetrating biography. As a Frenchman he stands outside the arena in which, as so often occurs in England, the artist is matched against society; and while M. Maurois may shrug ironic shoulders before English convention, he can see that Byron and his opponent are actually made of the same stuff. The exiles cannot escape, they cannot, Munchausen fashion, lift themselves out of the pond by their own hair.

A Lurking Calvinism

From those childhood years in Aberdeen, where Byron lived in genteel poverty with his widowed and sentimental mother, M. Maurois traces the effect of a narrow religious teaching upon a sensitive and hot blooded nature. The terrible doctrine of predestination aroused a lasting sense of guilt and a fire of rebellion in the child. There rose within him "a natural fury against the Tyrant of the Universe" who indifferently destined some for heaven and some for torment. His wife observed: "All this hostility to the laws of morality was to be traced to his unhappy creed, which forbade the return of the Prodigal Son." And, in later years, when his intellect had been conquered by Voltaire, "the recesses of his spirit were deeply embued with a lurking Calvinism." The worst of it was, he declared, he did believe; and, in Greece, when a missionary endeavored to convert him, he astounded everyone not by his mockery but by showing himself to be a closer student of the Bible than his lecturer.

The celebrated ennui is examined with equal thoroughness. Hobhouse, that candid friend, declared that Byron was an actor and would con-

ANDRE MAUROIS

tinue his antics as long as you paid attention to them. Drury, the observant and understanding headmaster of Harrow, had noticed this trait, too. To the actor and the early disappointment of the actor in his youthful affair with Mary Chaworth, this ennui is largely traced; for boredom is the great enemy of the disappointed. Hence the craving for one adventure after another, until the bankruptcy of Don Juan is complete: "The professional Don Juan destroys his spirit as fatally as does the professional ascetic, whose looking-glass image he is."

These inner mysteries are revealed in a narrative which rises to the occasion of its now comic and now tragic themes. One sees the beginnings of that celebrated Byronic train in his Cambridge days, when he horrified his mother by returning in a chaise bearing the Byron arms and with a pair of saddle horses in charge of a groom; with a valet, a friend, a Newfoundland and a bulldog—the modest precursor of the fantastic life of Venice. There is his triumph in London, where he woke to find himself famous. The ladies appear and he tires of them. Then comes the Augusta business, about which M. Maurois is commendably calm, and the marriage with Annabella—"my moral Clytemnestra"—to whom he is very fair.

Admiration and Pity

After that Manfred, Astarte, the scandal, the departure for Italy, the meeting with the Shelleys, metaphysics by the Swiss lakes punctuated by the tragi-comedy of Clare Clairmont, and the final heroic episode in Missolonghi. The extravagant scene is colored with admiration and pity, but is not sentimentalized. M. Maurois is not afraid to write generously and yet he is not carried way. He is quick to perceive, under the rake's mask, glimpses of the conventional sentimentalist. Here is a fatalist who cherishes the idea of an imaginary guilt; a man who is incapable of eliminating from his life anything which has fortuitously entered it; a shy man, terrified of revealing his weakness, who yet with naive impulsiveness exposes his private affairs in his poems and is astonished when the world is shocked.

M. Maurois's "Byron" is a marked advance on "Ariel." It is a much longer, more solid and more profound work, relying less on the facile and picturesque than the earlier book did. In fact M. Maurois is becoming reconciled to the virtues of the old-fashioned, substantial biography without forgetting the grace and the brilliance of his earlier narrative methods. There is less suggestion of amusingly unfair fiction, and more skill in the use of voluminous material; as there are fewer of those opportunities for satire that a biography placed later in the century—like the "Disraeli"—afforded rather too obviously. Further, "Byron" is the portrait of a poet as well as of a man, and M. Maurois's excellent and learned translator has co-operated in the introduction of many revealing and pertinent passages from Byron's poetical works. The book is a triumph of portraiture and documentation. V. S. P.

Free and Easy Criticism

The Profession of Poetry, and Other Lectures, by H. W. Garrod. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 12s. 6d. net.

CRITICISM at its best, as Matthew Arnold said and as Professor Garrod implies, must be illumination. Arnold practiced what he preached, a fact which explains why his famous essays on literature are among the few critical writings of the past that provide any help to us of the present.

Arnold had a definite purpose. It was no high-falutin' purpose, but the simple one of acting as guide to others in their adventures among books. Coleridge, Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt had a similar mission. But it is to be feared that all too many critics, of yesterday and today, have lacked the humility which is the chief qualification for this mission. They have felt themselves too superior for such "spadework" as is involved in expounding and explaining the art of others; and, whenever they have condescended to deal with it, they have treated it as merely a foundation on which to build their own particular theories.

The consequences of this utterly false attitude to criticism are only too certain. The "critic" who is concerned simply to give his own opinions, his own æsthetic philosophy, for the satisfaction of none but himself, remains unknown outside a little coterie whose admiration of him is not always the result of understanding what he is talking about. The ungrateful outsider ignores him. The generations forget him. But the critic who is, first and last, intent on lighting up some literary treasure for the benefit of others is accepted as a universal benefactor.

The illuminator is necessarily a glorifier, for those who are desirous of being helped to understand a work of art prefer not to dwell on its faults; just as when we are confronted by a beautiful old vase we are willing to overlook the cracks in it. Not for this positive critic the supercilious method by which a masterpiece is mentioned only for its belittlement. The habit of giving praise as well as enlightenment is what makes Professor Garrod's criticism so delightful and stimulating as well as profitable. His latest book, "The Profession of Poetry," proves that not only Cambridge University, which has its Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, an illuminator and glorifier if ever there was one, but Oxford University too can boast its human professorial critic and man of letters.

Professor Garrod succeeded Walter Raleigh and W. P. Ker in the chair of poetry at Oxford—a chair which an eminent French writer has called "one of the glories of England." Not all the essays included in this volume were originally his official lectures. Several were prepared for a vacation audience of elementary school teachers. All, however, are unconventional, free and easy, and the less sophisticated public that wishes to hear what a learned man has to say about great literature will understand and appreciate every word of them.

Professor Garrod writes on Byron, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Hazlitt and Milton among the giants of the past. He also writes on R. L. Stevenson, A. E. Housman, Rupert Brooke and Humbert Wolfe. An academician among the moderns! Eyebrows appear to have been raised at the spectacle. "I gave some offense when I lectured upon Mr. Humbert Wolfe—I remember being asked whether I would not lecture next time upon Mr. P. G. Wodehouse (a thing I should delight in doing, and could do, I believe, better than most people)."

And yet, with all respect to this admirable departure from literary orthodoxy, Professor Garrod is at his best among the earlier and bigger men. They give him a better chance to reveal his learning and wisdom, for one thing—and he does so in the most delicious "Q"-like manner, confidential and colloquial, absolutely devoid of pretentiousness. Matthew Arnold would gladly have figured in those university audiences under Professor Garrod.

THOMAS MOULT.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Way of All Humanism

ARE you a Humanist? . . . You may as well face the issue now, for you can't escape it . . . Living in the last year of the third decade of the twentieth century, it is necessary to be either a Humanist or a Naturalist . . . Just as formerly people had to choose to be either an Idealist or a Realist, a Realist or a Romanticist, a Romanticist or a Classicist . . . The unenlightened, when you ask the question, after satisfying themselves that you are not a United States census-taker, usually demand suspiciously to know what a Humanist is, anyhow . . . Which, sometimes, gives the questioner one of his most embarrassing moments . . . Those who are very erudite—but not very up-to-date—suppose you are referring to the mighty men of the Renaissance, when polite learning was revived, and everybody carried a Greek dictionary . . . But the meanings of words change . . . Humanism, nowadays, has another sense, though many persons would be hard put to it to say exactly what it is . . . Paul Elmer More, in The Bookman, comes to the rescue . . . "Against those who teach that man is totally submerged in natural law," he explains, "the Humanist lays emphasis on that in man which distinguishes him from other animals and so in one part of his being lifts him out of the more narrowly defined kingdom of nature" . . . And "against those who proclaim that man can only drift like a rudderless ship, with the weltering currents of change, the Humanist maintains that he is capable of self-direction, and that character, as different from native temperament, is a growth dependent on clarity and strength of purpose" . . . Here, obviously, is ancient matter for controversy . . . And indeed, the conflict is bitter . . . "Our notion of a sound-proof room," said F. P. A. in The World the other day, "is one in which it is impossible to hear a discussion of Humanism" . . . Now the Humanists, generally, are men of mature and conservative thought, who gaze with an enraging calm upon the assaults made upon the citadel of letters by rebellious youth . . . Sometimes the Naturalists try the steel instead of the shillelagh . . . A group of them recently sent to Harry Hansen, literary editor of The World, this innocent - looking communication: "The undersigned, who have been very much interested in the recent writings of the humanist school of literary criticism and who desire to study the humanist principles in practice, would be glad to know of a contemporary work of art either produced by an American humanist or encouraged and approved by one" . . . Very subtle, you see . . . We have not seen a reply from the Humanist side . . . We doubt if the challenge, if taken up, will lead to an illuminating debate . . . Tu quoque would be the obvious line to take . . . For it all depends again on definitions . . . Not of Humanism or Naturalism, but of "work of art" . . . All the signers of that communication, you may be certain, are assuring one another that they are artists . . . That is one of the advantages of belonging to a movement . . . It comforts you in your moments of self-examination . . . But if the Naturalists cannot see in what they like to call the American scene a true work of art outside their own bailiwick, what shall be said if the Humanists cannot see one within it? . . . We doubt if any useful contribution can be made to this discussion, except to say that to our observation works of art are produced generally by solitary figures who usually remain for a generation unknown to the serious little groups . . . Still, we have a notion that even a Humanist controversy at its height would be preferable as office neighbor to a movie house with a mobile loudspeaker . . . They used to call those contraptions calliopes . . . Not that we have anything against the movies, you understand . . . Not so long as they are confined to Little America . . . Then the navy could still enjoy them . . . For according to a writer in Motion Picture Classic, the United States Navy is the largest distributor of motion pictures in the world . . . Now we see why sailors are always wanting books sent them . . . But what will happen to the movie industry if the London conference succeeds? Ruth Suckow, by the way, realizes the menace of the literary group . . . Through her publisher, Knopf, she denies, with some heat, that she is a "novelist of the soil" . . . "What I write about is not the soil but country people" . . . But what did Miss Suckow suppose the critics meant by "novelist of the soil"? . . . One, perhaps, who specializes in rural economics . . . Yet Miss Suckow's central idea is right . . . "I am just a novelist; I have always worked by myself and I know very little about groups" . . . Would you call the The New Freeman, just out, a group magazine or an individualist periodical; a Humanist or a Naturalist organ? . . . It's rather difficult to place it . . . Suzanne La Follette is the editor, and Albert Jay Nock writes in the first number about the Russian situation; so you'd hardly call it conservative . . . On the other hand, Daniel Gregory Mason writes about music, with particular reference to Mr. Stokowski's no-applause movement; so it isn't exactly radical . . . The announcement calls it "a weekly opportunity to estimate the world's progress" . . . Its "appeal is to people who have intellectual interests in common—people who are citizens of the same republic of the mind" . . . So it isn't especially novel either, is it? . . . We had a surprise the other day . . . Picked up a note from Charles Boni on "The Ten Worst Book Towns" and looked expectantly at the top of the list for a town that once was known as the Athens of America . . . But no; Springfield and Worcester were the only representatives of Massachusetts on the list . . . Not to slight the other cities, they were Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Charleston, S. C., Tacoma, Fort Wayne and Peoria . . . But Mr. Boni is not downhearted, for he is able to point out that five of this list are among the best Paper Books cities, two are average and only three reveal poor records from this viewpoint . . . The Modern Library continues to be undisturbed by other people's best-seller lists, for it has its own . . . "The Way of All Flesh" heads it . . . We remain of opinion that this kind of thing is the best book club . . . This Library also has its own censorship system . . . It has dropped a number of titles the last few years, while adding new ones . . . We could spare all those dropped, too . . . To be sure, they were dropped because they were the worst-selling books . . . Still, isn't that the way of all humanism?

Illustration by Amy Brevenstedt for Richard Hughes's "The Innocent Voyage," which Harper Has Republished Under the English Title, "A High Wind in Jamaica." The Novel Was Reviewed in These Columns Nov. 16, 1929.

Lining Up for War

Recent Revelations of European Diplomacy, by G. P. Gooch. London and New York: Longmans. 7s. 6d. net. $3.

MORE and more do researches into the origins of the World War reveal that conflict as an apparently inevitable clash between two European groups. Formidable as the masses of evidence already are, they are still accumulating; and Dr. Gooch has rendered an inestimable service by his able presentation of the conclusions emerging from the spate of memoirs still being given to the world.

To the latest edition of his book Dr. Gooch has added an important new chapter on the disclosures of 1928-1929 based on publications in virtually all the warring countries. The main contribution from the United States is, of course, the House papers, with which Dr. Gooch deals at some length. They, however, have little to do with the origin of the war. In that connection perhaps the most striking feature of this new chapter is the demonstration that the pre-war alliances and ententes in Europe inevitably promoted not merely friendships but enmities. "In the one camp," says Dr. Gooch, "France and Great Britain were alarmed when Russia and Germany seemed to approach nearer to one another, and France was horrified when London and Berlin appeared likely to settle their feud." That conclusion, based on the French state papers now in process of publication, is a sufficient warning against any tendency to re-establish European groups.

The one feature in the European situation on which Dr. Gooch throws new light is the expectation of war that appears to have existed in St. Petersburg. The Montenegrin Foreign Minister, for example, in 1913 appealed in vain to the Russians for the subsidy they had been in the habit of giving for the maintenance of the Montenegrin army. In April, 1914, however, the subsidy was suddenly renewed—war against Austria was not far off. Two months later (the authority in this case is the memoirs of the Rumanian Minister, Diamandy) the Russian Minister at Bucharest asked the Rumanian Prime Minister anxiously what Rumania would do if Austria-Hungary were to attack Serbia. The clash between Slav and Teuton had been long foreseen by the Teuton. It would appear from these disclosures that it did not take the Slav either by surprise.

CARLTON HARRIS

The latest addition to the Oxford World's Classics Series contains the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, in the Authorized Version.

The Economic Interpretation

America Conquers Britain: A Record of Economic War, by Ludwell Denny. New York: Knopf. $4.

IN CERTAIN American cities, notably in Chicago, there has been manifested of late a growth of crimes of violence that has at once shocked and puzzled social students. The assailants and their victims alike have been of such personal habits and character that the communities have contemplated the taking off of the latter and the incarceration and probable execution of the former with philosophy, if not with lively gratification. It is notable, however, that the warfare, in which are employed such weapons of legitimate war as machine guns and hand grenades, known locally as "pineapples," has sprung out of business rivalry. One man arrogates to himself the right to sell all the illicit liquor in a certain territory, or to buy and distribute the total product of a certain locality. Another questions his authority, and, as Mr. Kipling puts it, "the guns begin to play."

Now Ludwell Denny, described by his publishers as the chief editorial writer of the Scripps-Howard newspaper, Alliance, and a European correspondent of long experience, seems to think that the ethics of great nations, and particularly of the United States and Great Britain, are on a par with those of the Chicago gangsters. To maintain his thesis he has written a very long and a very able book with the arrogant and somewhat provocative title, "America Conquers Britain." The victory which he chronicles is—at present—in the fields of industry, finance, commerce and world influence, and he has maintained his propostion by an amazing volume of citations from official documents, books, speeches and newspapers. Even to those who question his conclusion the book will be a storehouse of facts, and of opinions which only a thoroughly equipped specialist could question or disprove.

Mr. Denny carries to its logical extreme the theory that the basis of all wars is economic. There are many who cling unquestioningly to this belief, but there is a growing school that not only questions economic rivalry as the invariable basis of past wars, but that believes it will be even less provocative of war in future. Some of the very facts which Mr. Denny quotes with the most gusto—and gusto is the dominant characteristic of his literary style—may reasonably be expected to avert, rather than to invite war. That heavy loans have been made to foreign interests, that Americans invest largely in British corporate securities and, in instances, control such companies; that, more and more, international cartels and trusts are being constructed with American participation, and often under American domination, should make for peace rather than for war.

In business the methods of combination, co-operation, division of territory, limitation of output are all coming to take the place of the old savage and unrestricted competition which half a century ago often led to violent conflicts between the servants of rival enterprises. The same line of evolution is becoming apparent in international business relations. The wisdom of the Tammany politician who said, "if you can't lick the other feller jine him," is recognized in business circles. One cartel does more for business than all the cannon Krupps or Vickers ever made. Mr. Denny's own book contains the evidence to sustain this conclusion, even though he himself rejects it. But it is a book which every student of foreign affairs should read—and unlike many volumes on this topic it is fascinating reading. W. J. A.

Noli Me Tangere

Australia Felix, by Henry Handel Richardson. New York: Norton. $2.50.
Ultima Thule, by Henry Handel Richardson. New York: Norton. $2.50.

"TOUCH me not!" cried Richard Mahony to the world, and the world made him pay the price. Because Mahony would not mingle with other men on an equal footing, could not share his personal joys and sorrows, could not unbend, cajole, or accept favors, could not compromise or prevaricate, could not endure even the common gossip of neighbors and the necessary dishabille of family intercourse, he lost the comfort that he had attained by hard work and ability, dragged his family into poverty and derision, and lost his own reason. Yet always he was an upright man, who never intentionally caused harm to another.

Richard Mahony's story has been told with epic spaciousness in three novels, two of which have been published in America. These two are the first and the last of the trilogy, and the last was the first to be presented to an American public. All that the public is allowed to know about Henry Handel Richardson is that the name is a pseudonym and that its owner is a woman who has lived in Australia. She has been writing for 21 years, with honor but without popularity.

"Australia Felix" begins the record of the married life of Richard and Mary Mahony. (For Richard's sake, put the accent on the first syllable of his surname and save his black Irish pride!) The book opens with an account of the gold rush of 1852, when farm lads and clerks, peers, churchmen and ticket-of-leave men, men of every trade, class and nationality, poured into Australia, where for the mere act of stooping they expected to pick up a fortune from the ground. Among these came Richard Townshend-Mahony, F. R. C. S., M. D., Edinburgh, born to the pride and poverty of an old Irish family. Finding early that gold digging was not for him, Mahony had turned to merchandising and had done well. He fell in love with a pair of black eyes and, without taking much thought about it, annexed the wisest, most courageous little woman on the whole Island Continent.

"Australia Felix" describes the early married days of these two, the furnishing of their little home, Richard's longing to return to his profession, and his successful establishment in a practice on Ballarat. There were years of hard work and growing reputation for him; years of improving their home, making friends, and establishing herself in society for her. The reader learns much about the crude lavishness and the simplicity of colonial life, about the politics and the social olla-podrida that made up Australia. The Mahonys reached the crest of the wave when some mining investments turned out unexpectedly well, and at the close of the book Richard had decided that he could now afford to fulfill a cherished dream and return to the mother country.

So far Mahony has shown his fineness and his straight dealing. He has shown, too, the sensitiveness and hauteur that often set people against him, and has manifested at times his still more disastrous qualities, a constant yearning for change, coupled with a determination to keep his own counsel.

What happened in the mother country American readers will know when the second novel in the series appears in April. When the third book, "Ultima Thule," opens, Richard is back in Australia. He has almost at the same moment lost his money and built a great new house in a suburb of Melbourne, where he expects a lucrative city practice. From this time his decline is rapid. All his peculiarities become exaggerated; his fantastic sense of honor, his touchiness, his aloofness, his sensitiveness to the slightest false note in friend or foe. Practice falls off, debts mount high, the Mahonys wander from town to town, each time to a poorer place.

As Richard weakens, Mary, perforce, gains strength, though at the expense of her sweetness. When the crash comes, and Richard, bereft of reason, is taken to an institution, Mary, a determined, resourceful, relentless, middle-aged woman, begins work as postmistress in a wretched up-country station. After that comes her fight to get Richard back, and at last his quiet end, while all the time Mary fiercely guards the home for him and for her children. Mahony was of finer fabric, but Mary's qualities wore better.

No wonder readers have been swept off their feet by this spacious, well-massed, loving yet honest, tragic yet sturdy, tale of a man who lost his life by withholding and a woman who saved her life by giving. Still less wonder when the setting is in the magic isle, Australia the happy; Ultima Thule, the uttermost end of the earth.

Fifty Years of Australian Art (Sydney: The Royal Society Press, 7s. 6d.) publishes reproductions (many in color) of works by members of the Royal Art Society of New South Wales. We are told that art had made little progress in Australia prior to the organization of this society in 1880. When it was formed, enthusiasm was aroused and emulation was engendered among the young people that had poetry in their souls and imagery in their mind's eye." A catalogue raisonne is appended, with a list of biographies and photographs of members.

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STOCK MARKET OFF ON HEAVY PROFIT-TAKING

Steel Down Three Points—United Aircraft at New High—Oils Are Firm

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NEW YORK—Dealings on the stock exchange were active on both sides of the market today, with the result that price movements were irregular throughout the short session. The volume of transactions was large, so much so, in fact, that the ticker was behind the market almost all morning. In the last hour the bears seemed to have somewhat the better of the argument, a number of stocks registering lowest prices for the movement.

The oils gave about the best account of themselves of any of the various groups of stocks. The leader in that classification was Standard Oil of New Jersey, which followed yesterday's sharp upturn with a further rise. Sentiment on the oils, long exceedingly bearish, has changed somewhat since prices of crude oil were raised in California.

The demand for aviation stocks also was good, with United Air Craft registering a new high quotation for the year on reported good earnings. Tex Gulf Sugar was a strong specialty. Investment buying was noted in preferred stocks such as American Sugar Refining and St. Louis & San Francisco.

In contrast with the foregoing forward movement a large number of stocks lost ground under concerted bear attacks. The raid on National Cash Register was continued today with such success that the price slumped more than 5 points to a new 1930 low record. Simmons also was subjected to further attacks with lower prices resulting.

Montgomery Ward, which is said to be under pressure by the same pool, went to new low ground for the year. Western Union reacted sharply on reported decline in earnings. United States Steel common was heavy and so were the other steels.

Buying of oils was a feature on the curb exchange where half a dozen important issues rose to new high levels for 1930.

The wheat market was easier today under selling on the decline in Liverpool, together with favorable weather reports from the wheat belt. Corn was easier with wheat. Cotton was steady at slight recessions. Uneasiness in the May position continued to feature the market, the impression being that the farm board will demand delivery on contracts in that month if held by its agencies.

Foreign exchange continued to exhibit a strong tone. Sterling, it is true, reacted slightly but that was a natural movement following the recent sharp advance. Other European exchanges were higher. Canadian dollars made a new top, and Japanese yen too registered a new high quotation.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The outlook for American corporate enterprise seems quite favorable, and as earnings expand stock prices may be expected to continue upward.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The opinion is general that conditions aided by low money rates should gradually improve. Present credit ease continues to warrant purchases of the better type of seasoned dividend-paying securities.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The general stock market, including speculative issues, is strong in sympathy with the lower discount rate, but there is certainly no justification in business developments to date which warrants speculative over-enthusiasm.

Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., New York: Critics of the present situation in the stock market should not overlook the downward trend in many stocks where the earning outlook is dubious. A broad general uptrend is entirely out of the question.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We regard the investment issues as the ones most likely to show the greatest gains in the near future.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The best thing about the stock market is that it has disregarded evidence of temporary slackness in business, such as the drop in steel operations and low automobile production. This latter, by the way, is low only in comparison with last year. Figures for the first two months compare quite favorably with all other previous years. Evidently the consensus of the investors of the country, which is what the market represents, is that business in most lines is going to be better. This opinion is seldom wrong.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We expect week-end profit-taking will be of minor significance and that the strength generated in yesterday's broad market will carry into next week's trading.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Reports [illegible] are adverse enough to justify the belief that we are definitely on the bot- [illegible] We believe a dis- [illegible] the better will be very much in evidence by the third quarter of [illegible] circumstances, we must assume that any reaction developing in the market will be for technical reasons only. We should continue to maintain a bullish attitude on utility stocks as a whole. The railroad stocks, almost without exception, should be purchased.

DIVIDENDS

Phillips-Jones Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

Seagrave Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents in cash, or 2½ per cent in stock, payable April 19 to stock of record March 31.

Transue & Williams Steel Forgings, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Shenandoah Corporation declares regular quarterly dividend of 1-32 of a share of common or 75 cents in cash on the 6 per cent convertible preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 5.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. declared the usual quarterly dividends of $1.50 on both preferred and common, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 18.

American Pneumatic Service Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the first preferred stock and a dividend of 75 cents a share on the second preferred stock, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 21. Although 75-cent dividend on second preferred stock is labeled "a dividend," it has been paid every three months for the past year.

Central Aloy Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 17 to stock of record April 3. Dividend is for the period from Jan. 1 to April 8 and is payable to holders of both common stock and common stock certificates of deposit under the plan consummated for the formation of Republic Steel Corporation.

NO. MT. ROYAL HOTEL DIVIDEND

MONTREAL—Mount Royal Hotel Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, due at this time.

AUSTRIAN BANK RATE CUT

VIENNA—National Bank of Austria has reduced its discount rate to 6 per cent from 6½ per cent.

DAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 22	Mar. 21
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	400	33⅜	32½	32⅝	32¼
81⅜	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	100	83⅜	83⅜	83⅞	85
88	85½	5	Adams Ex pf	300	89	89	89	..
26½	23	2	Adams Mill	1000	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28½
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	1000	35¾	35¼	35¼	36
⅞	½	..	Ahumada	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
140⅞	118	3%	Air Reduc	5000	139⅞	137⅝	139	139½
34⅞	21	2½	Airway El	400	35¼	34½	34⅞	34½
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
9¼	7	..	Alaska June	1000	8	7⅝	8	7¾
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	400	14⅛	13½	13½	13½
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	6000	31¾	31¼	31¾	31½
96¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	400	93	92⅞	92⅞	..
99¾	99¾	..	Allegh pf ww	100	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99¾
107½	95½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	104½	104⅛	104⅛	104⅝
292	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	10000	288	282	282	288
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	3000	65¼	64	64½	64⅝
22⅞	18	2	Amerada	1500	23½	23	23¼	22⅞
8¼	6¾	..	Am Ag Ch	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
35¼	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	31¼
93	77	2½	Am Bk Note	1000	93½	91½	92	92
63	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	8½	8½	8½	9
54½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	1000	53½	53¼	53¼	53
17⅜	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1000	15	14¾	14⅞	15
150½	117¼	4§	Am Can	10500	148⅜	145¼	146⅛	148¼
82½	67½	6	Am Car & F	1000	67	66	66	69
97	95⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	99	99	99	98½
33	22	1.60§	Am Com Alc	500	21⅜	21⅜	22½	21½
28⅞	23⅜	2	Am En Til	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝
49⅜	35	..	Am European	100	47¾	47⅝	47¾	48½
101¼	80⅝	..	Am & FPw	21000	89	86⅜	87½	89¼
110	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	110	110	110	110¼
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	1000	32	31¼	32	31
39½	35⅛	3§	Am Ice	1000	40½	39	40⅛	38½
51¾	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	4400	48⅛	46⅝	46⅝	48
3	2	..	Am La Fr	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
105	85½	8	Am Loco	1000	84¾	83	83	85
113½	111⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	112⅞	112½	112½	113½
51½	44	3	Am Metals	1000	48⅛	45¾	46	44½
1	½	..	Am Piano	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
113	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1200	111¾	109⅛	109¾	111½
106½	100	6	Am P & L 6	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
85	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	85	85	85	..
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	14000	37	35¾	35⅞	36⅞
34½	20½	..	Am Republ	1000	33⅞	31½	31⅝	33⅛
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	600	94½	93	93	94⅝
1⅞	½	..	Am Roll M rts	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26½	17⅜	2	Am Seating	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
2⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
22½	15	..	Am Solvent	400	17	17	17	17¼
78½	69⅞	3	Am Smelt	4000	74⅞	74½	74½	74¼
51¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	1000	50¾	49	50¼	51¼
33¼	25¾	..	Am Solvent pf	1000	29⅞	29½	29⅞	30
67¾	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	600	67½	66¾	66¾	67¾
107¼	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108	108	108	107½
27½	25	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
243⅞	218	9	Am TelT	4000	240¼	244	244⅝	247¾
112⅜	85½	1§	Am Wat W	11000	110	108⅛	108¾	109½
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	39⅝	39¼	39¼	39⅝
17⅞	8¼	..	Am Zinc	400	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅝
80⅜	69½	7	Anaconda	9000	75⅞	73⅜	73⅞	75
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	1000	46½	44¾	46½	45⅝
37⅛	30¼	3	Andes Cop	100	34	34	34	33½
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	400	74⅜	74⅜	74¾	..
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
3½	2¾	..	Arm Ill Pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
64	58	7	Arm Ill pf	100	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	58½
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	400	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	..
45⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1000	42	40½	40⅞	41⅞
240½	219⅜	10	Atchison	100	236	236	236	236
175½	166	10	Atl Coast L	100	175	175	175	175
49	36¼	1§	Atl Refin	14000	49	47½	47½	48½
106	81½	4§	Atlas Pwd	4000	106	102¼	102¼	104½
33	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	15000	34½	33	34⅛	33
257¾	178	4§	Auburn Auto	1000	253½	247	247	251¾
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
48	27	3	Auto Strop A	1000	48	47¾	48	48
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	400	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅛

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	1000	34½	34	34⅛	34¼
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	115
120¾	115	7	Balt & O	400	120¼	119⅛	119⅛	120⅛
78⅜	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	78½	78½	78½	78⅞
20¾	16⅛	2	Barker Bros	110	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
28⅜	20½	2§	Barnsdall A	1000	28½	27⅝	28	28¼
16⅛	13	..	Beacon Oil	1000	15	15	15	16
47¾	32⅜	2	Bendix	4000	47½	46¼	46⅝	47
43	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1400	41½	41¼	41½	41⅜
135½	92	6	Beth Steel	11000	104½	102⅞	103	104
132¼	122¼	6	Beth Steel pf	100	134	133	133	133
57⅞	47⅞	3§	Bohn Alum	400	59½	58½	58½	..
74¼	60⅛	3	Borden	9000	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞	..
47¾	32⅝	4	Borg Warner	4000	46⅛	45¼	45⅝	..
100	87	4	Boston & Me	100	108	108	108	108
17½	13½	..	Briggs	5400	18⅜	17¾	17¾	..
21⅛	13⅜	..	Brit Steel	100	2	2	2	..
16¼	13	..	Brockway	300	15½	15⅛	15½	..
78⅜	63	..	Bklyn Man T	400	76	75½	75½	..
92	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	92	92	92	..
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	6000	169¼	164	164	167¾
24⅜	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	4000	22½	20⅜	22	22
31⅞	22⅜	1	Bucyrus	4000	31¾	30⅜	31½	30⅞
42¾	33⅛	2½	Bucyrus pf	2000	42⅞	42½	42½	42¼
13¼	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1400	12	11½	11⅞	11⅞
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1500	12⅛	12	12	12
60	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	7000	58⅜	57¼	57¼	59
34⅞	25⅜	3	Bulova Watch	4000	33⅞	33¼	33½	33⅛
109⅜	99½	8	Burns Br A	100	105	105	105	106
27	22½	..	Burns Br B	100	25	25	25	25½
51⅞	43¼	.80r	Burroughs	..	48½	47¾	47¾	..
48½	36	2§	Bush Term	1000	43½	42⅜	43⅝	44
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	150	110	110	110	110
117	109⅛	7	Bush Bldg pf	30	120½	115¼	120½	..
5¼	3½	2	Butte & Sup	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	2800	25⅞	26½	26½	26⅝
102	80⅛	..	Byers	6000	99½	95½	97	99¼

—C—

77½	66⅜	4	Calif Pack	4000	73½	73	73	74½
27	19	2	Campbell	4000	27⅜	26	26¾	25½
87⅜	74⅞	6	Can Car & Ariz	3000	83⅞	81¾	83¼	82
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	4000	28⅛	28⅜	28½	28
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	4000	74¾	74¼	74½	75
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	4000	206¾	206	206	207
31¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	10	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
27⅞	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	2000	26¾	26¼	26⅜	26
42	31	3	Capital A pf	100	40	40	40	40⅛
294¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	1000	282	274¾	276¾	280
74⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	4000	74⅜	73½	74	73½
60	35½	3	Celotex	600	54	53	52¾	54⅛
109	108	..	Cen Alloy ct pf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	108
34¾	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	2000	32⅛	31¾	31⅞	31⅝
110	105¼	7	Cen Alloy pf	100	109	109	109	..
34¾	31	..	Cen Alloy ct	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅞
65⅜	57¾	6	Cerro de P	1500	63½	63	63	62¼
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	1400	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13
60	36	4.20	Checker Cab	15000	60	53⅜	59	58½
76⅝	63½	3	Ches Ohio	800	75	74	74	75¼
237½	203	10	Ches & Ohio	400	232½	231½	232½	232¾
6⅜	4¼	..	Chi&Alton	400	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
15⅞	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1400	14¼	13⅞	14	13⅝
40⅜	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	39⅜	38½	38½	39
26⅜	22½	..	ChiM&SP	1500	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅝
46¼	39¼	..	ChiM&SP pf	500	41¾	40¾	40⅞	41⅜
89⅞	84	5	Chi&NW	400	86½	86⅛	86½	87
96⅝	92½	..	Chi Pneu	1000	95¾	94⅞	94⅞	95½
110⅜	107	7	Chi&RI 7%	100	109½	109½	109½	..
2⅛	7⅞	..	Chi2RI rts	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	1000	64	64	64	64
41¾	33¾	..	Chrysler	9500	40½	39⅝	40	40½
49	40⅛	3.60§	City Ice	1000	44¾	44¼	44⅛	45
10¼	8⅛	50	City Stores	900	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	36½	36½	36½	37
41	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	39	39	39	38½
100	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	100	100	100	100	100
177	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1000	175	172⅛	172⅝	175¾
63⅝	61½	..	Col Palmolive	200	60⅜	60	60	61½
61	36½	2	Colo F&I	400	60¼	58¾	58¾	60⅛
96¾	70½	2§	Colum Gas	10000	94⅞	93	94	94⅛
199	168¼	5§	Comm'l Carbon	1100	186	186	187¼	192½
31¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	9000	29½	28	29	28¾
39⅝	23⅜	2	Com'l Cred	6000	38¾	37¾	38⅝	38¾
25	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	100	24	24	24	..
43½	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	43	43	43	43
25¾	22	2	Com Cr pf B	50	26	26	26	26
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	4000	51⅞	49½	49½	51½
34¾	27¾	1	Com Sol	6000	32¾	31⅞	32	32⅜
18¼	13¾	.60	Commwith So	100	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
101½	98	..	Commwith rts	400	101	100⅞	100⅞	101
50¾	44	2	Conde Nast	800	50¾	49½	50¾	49
18⅞	13½	..	Congoleum	4000	19½	18¾	19¼	18¾
27⅝	15½	2	Con Film	11000	24¼	24	24	24¼
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	5000	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24⅜
¾	⅜	..	Con Film rts	500	½	½	½	½
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	101	103	103	103
123¾	96⅝	4	Con Gas	20000	121	119¼	120¾	121⅝
61⅛	49	6	Con Ry C pf	2000	59½	58	59½	58¼
2	1	..	Con Textile	400	1½	1¼	1½	1⅜
22½	12	1.20	Container A	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
8½	4⅛	..	Container B	800	7	6¾	7	7
52½	39	..	Cont Bak A	6000	43⅞	41½	42	43⅛
7	5½	..	Cont Bak B	1000	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
69¾	50⅞	2½	Cont Can	6000	68½	67⅝	67⅝	68⅛
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	8000	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	28¾
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	4000	69	68⅜	68⅛	68½
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1000	7	6⅞	7	7
26⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	6000	26½	25¾	26	26½
38¾	27⅝	1	Cont Shares	9000	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
99⅜	87½	3	*Corn Prod	4000	97⅞	95⅜	96	97⅝
33	24¼	2	*Cott	3000	30½	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝
75⅜	25½	2	*Cream of Wh	4000	34¾	34⅜	34½	34⅜
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	1000	21⅜	20	20	19
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	100	18	18	18	17⅞
57½	43	..	Crown Cork	500	56¾	55	55	56⅜
95	93	7	Crown W lpf	20	96½	96½	96½	..
92½	84	5*	Crucible	100	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	90¾
1⅛	⅝	..	Cuba Cane	100	1	1	1	1
16	9	..	Cuba Co	500	14	13¼	14	13½
7	4		Cuba C Prod	100	4	4	4	4
2½	1⅛	..	Cuba Dom S	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
48	44⅜	4	Cudahy	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46⅛
122½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118½	118½	118½	118⅜
12⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	4000	11⅜	11	11⅛	11⅜
19	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	2000	17¼	16⅞	17	17¼
110	105	8	Cushmn Sk	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
89¾	64	3½§	Cutler	200	85	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞

—D—

43	28⅜	..	Davison	1000	42⅝	41½	41½	41⅝
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	300	177¾	176	176	177
153	136	6§	Del Lac&W	100	145	145	145	145¼
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	300	239	238	238	240
184	139	8	Diamond M	320	184	178½	181	173
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	9	8⅞	9	9
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21½
138½	112⅛	4*	Dupont	10000	137¼	135¼	135⅞	136¼
120	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120	120	120	120
18¼	15	1	Duplan Silk	200	18	18	18	18¼

—E—

25½	20½	1½§	*Eastern RM	400	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
240	175¾	5§	East Kodak	1000	237	232	234¾	236
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	100	35	35	35	35
109¾	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	2600	108¾	106½	107⅛	108⅜
113¾	49¾	4§	Elec P&L	8000	80¼	78⅜	78¾	80
110⅝	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	500	110	109⅝	110	110¼
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	77⅞	77¼	77¾	76⅛
5	3¾	..	Elk Horn	100	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
113½	107½	7	End John pf	100	110	110	110	110
58⅜	39¼	1§	Eng P S	1000	57½	57	57	57⅜
100¼	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	10 0	100	100	100
102	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	98½	98½	98½	98½
58	55	..	Eng PS ctfs	400	57¼	57	57	57
44	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	3000	43	42⅞	43	42⅞
63¾	55¾	..	Erie	1300	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	58½
67⅜	61⅜	4	Erie 1pf	200	66½	66½	66½	66½
43⅝	35	4	Eureka Vac	100	39	39	39	39½

—F—

39¾	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
45¾	34½	3	Fairl Morse	100	42	42	42	41½
27¼	15	2½	Fashion Pk	400	17⅛	17	17⅛	16⅝
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	40½	40½	40½	41
123¾	65½	2.6§	Fidelity Ins	1900	82¾	81¼	81¼	81⅞
96½	92	6½	Filene pf	90	95	95	95	95
76½	79¾	.6	Firestone pf	400	86½	85¾	86½	95½
61⅜	50⅝	2	First Nat St	700	57¾	56	56¼	58
4½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
20	13	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	170	15	15	15	..
19⅞	12¾	..	Fisk 1 pf cv	40	15½	15	15	15½
77⅞	60½	2	Foster & Wh	700	75½	75	75	75⅝
35½	16⅛	4	Fox A	—	30⅜	27⅝	27⅝	29⅜

10¾	5	..	Fox rts	10000	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4½
77½	35⅜	..	Fox deb rts	1000	¼	⅛	⅛	¼

—G—

76⅞	69¼	5	Gamewell	100	74	74	74	74⅜
7⅞	3½	..	Gardner M	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	100	15	15	15	15
101½	90	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	100	100	100	100
108¾	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	3100	105⅜	104½	104½	105½
66¼	59⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	2000	66¼	63⅝	65	66
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	600	33½	33	33	33⅛
34⅜	24	..	Gen Cable	4300	30½	30	30	30½
74⅞	63⅜	..	Gen Cable A	100	70	70	70	70
79¾	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	4300	77	75⅝	76¼	77¼
11¾	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
55⅝	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	7000	50⅜	49½	50	50¾
76½	64½	1½§	Gen G&E A	200	67¾	67¾	67¾	68⅛
55¼	50	3§	Gen Mills	1100	51	50⅛	50⅝	51
95	90⅛	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	..
44⅜	41⅛	..	Gen Ital Ed E	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	42¼
49¼	37⅞	3	Gen Motors	26400	48⅜	47⅝	47⅞	48⅛
125⅛	117	7	Gen Mot 7%	100

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Commodities Steadier—Further Cuts in Bank Rates —Paris and Berlin

Commodity prices, some authorities believe, are now near bottom, and the opinion that a turn in the trend will soon be seen is more widely held.

With the gold situation attracting much attention at present, and in view of the close association between world gold supply and the commodity markets, the need for international co-operation in the field of economics, as well as politics, is becoming more and more articulate. It is held that it is possible through such co-operation to stabilize values to an extent that would be highly beneficial to all.

The downward monetary trend was emphasized this week by another cut in the Bank of England rate, from 4 to 3½ per cent. At Oslo, the bank rate was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent, and at Vienna from 6½ to 6 per cent.

The critical period of trade recession in the United States seems to have been passed although unemployment still constitutes a serious problem. Many business leaders hold that by spring industry and commercial activity will be definitely on the road to recovery.

Reports coming to hand this week show dollar volume of trade as reflected by check payments lower during the week ended March 15 than in either the preceding week or the similar week of 1929.

Wholesale prices this week showed marked improvement. A decline in car loadings occurred during the latest reported week, but a rise in construction contracts was reported in 37 states.

Bank clearings this week were 18 per cent under a year ago. Financing by bonds totaled $197,337,000 compared with $185,298,120 last week.

There is little change in conditions in South American countries, reports from Argentina and Brazil showing no improvement.

Swedish industrial activity continues to show gains.

Indian custom revenues reflect a decline in imports.

Dullness features the stock and commodity markets of Japan where the Government is assisting the stabilization of silk prices, and may also aid the aluminum industry.

The week on the Berlin Boerse began with a slump in prices which included bank shares, potash, chemical, electrical and mining stocks. Improvement followed and, late in the week, trading increased in volume. The money market continued easier as the period closed.

Declines in Rio Tinto and Suez on the London exchange were reflected on the Paris Bourse early this week. The softness in these issues spread to other parts of the list also. A much better tone was manifest late in the week, with volume nearer normal than at any time this year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate..	3%	3%
Commercial paper	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3½@4	3½@4
Four to six months	4 @4½	4 @4½
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	43⅛c	42¾c
Bar silver in London	19⅜d	19⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11d	84s 11d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$74,000,000	$1,716,000,000
Year ago today	103,000,000	1,360,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	204,000,000
Year ago today	57,000,000	156,000,000
Exchgs for week	459,000,000	8,817,000,000
Bals for week	208,000,000	1,212,000,000
F. R. bank credit	31,455,892	164,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅝@2½
60 days	2⅜@2½
90 days	2⅜@2⅛
4 months	2⅜@2½
5 months	2⅜@2⅝
6 months	2¾@2⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Chicago	4	Budapest	6½
Boston	4	Copenhagen	4½
Cleveland	4½	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	4½	London	3½
New York	3½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	4½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	4½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Rome	6½
Athens	8	Swiss Bank	6½
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Berlin	5½	Sofia	6
Brussels	3½	Tokyo	5.48
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7
Bombay	7	Vienna	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86¾	4.86¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¾	.0191⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅜	.0526
Germany—mark	.2387	.2386½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'cia—crown	.0296⅞	.0296⅞	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.8252	.8252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4012½	.4011	.402
Hungray—pengo	.1748¼	.1748¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2677	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1249	.1257	.193
Sweden—krona	.2688	.2688	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1937½	.1937	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.017	.0176⅞	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.37871/2	.3800	•
Shangtai—tael	.4775	.4775	•
India—rupee	.3618	.3620	.3650
Japan—yen	.4956	.4944	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3826	.3760	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1175	.1175	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.96	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8960	.8820	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	1.00	.99 31-32	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3200	.3175	.4985

*Par unsettled.

MAGNA COPPER EARNINGS

The annual report of Magma Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, will show about $7.25 a share earned on the stock. This would compare with $4.78 a share on 408,155 shares in 1928.

FINANCIAL

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY

LIMA, O.—Lima Locomotive Company will soon increase its working force to 1600 from 1000.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	74	74
Alleghany 5s wi	98½	98⅛
Alleghany 5s '44	103¾	103½
Alleghany 5s '49	104	104
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107½	106¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	101	100¾
Am Ice 5s '53	90	90
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	87¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am Tel & Tel 4s '36	97½	97
Am T & T 4½s cv '29	168¼	164⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	104½	104¼
Am T & T '65	104½	104
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104½	104¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107½	107
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	83	82¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95	94¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91	90½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	86½	86
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95¼	95⅛
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	94	94
Atch T&SF 4½s	140	139½
Atch T&SF C&A div #2	101	101
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	88½	88⅛
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	58	58
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94½	94½
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	78¾	78¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	106¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	94⅝	94⅝
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	95	95
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅛	100
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105¼	105¼
B&O cv 4½s	103¾	103¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	110½	110
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Beth Steel pur mo 5sn '36	101¾	101⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101¾	101¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	90	90
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅞	100¼
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	84	83⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40	40
Broadway con	39	39
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100	100
Bush Term con 5s '55	98	98
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	101½	101½
Cal Pet cv 6s '39	100	98⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97⅛	97
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97	96½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	97	96
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103	103
Can North 4½s	100⅛	99⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅜	111⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅛	87
Can Cen 4s	84¼	84¼
Cen Dist Tel 5s	104	104
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¾	100¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103½	103
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	110½	110½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	60¾	58
Cres Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅞	100¾
Ches & O 4½s A	98½	98½
Ches & O 4½s B	98¾	98½
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	92	92
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	68	68
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	94	94
Chi B & Q 4s '77	100	100
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106⅝	106⅜
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	70¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96⅛	96⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77¾	76¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	95¾	95
Chi & Nw gen gen 4s '87	91	91
Chi L S E 4½s	94½	94½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98½	98½
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	102¼	102
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Chi Railway 5s '27	79	79
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98¼	97¾
Chi RI&J 4½s '52	96¾	96⅜
Chi Tel Hau & SE 5s '60	99⅝	99½
Chi Tel Ha & SE in 5s '60	93¼	93¼
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¾	99¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91¼	91
Chile Copper 5s '47	97½	97
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90	90
Colonial Oil 6s	86½	84⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅞	101⅝
Columbus Pow 4½s	95¼	94½
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Commercial Credt 6s '34	99	99
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	59	59
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100½	100½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¼	103⅜
Container Corp 6s '46	93½	93½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101½	101½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	66⅞	64
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	95½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98⅜	98¼
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	94	94
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103	103
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Dodge Bros-sf 6s '40	98¼	98¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100½	100⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	86	86
Edith Rock 6s	101¾	101¾
Erie gen 4s '96	84	83⅝
Erie 5s '67	96¾	96½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101⅛	101⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	97½	97½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	56	55½
Fla Cen Pen 5s	98½	98½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	34	34
Gen Elec 3½s '42	94¾	94¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	101½	101½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	105⅞	105¾
Geo Ala con 5s '45	83	81⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107⅛
Goodyear 5s '57	96	95½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	84⅞	84⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106	106
Great Northern 5½s '52	111	110¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	113	112½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99½	99
Houston Belt 5s	100¾	100¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	73	73
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	83¾	83
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅛	102⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Cen 4s '53	92	91½
Ill Cen 4s '53	92	91½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101	100
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	97½	97½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Ind Limestone 6s '46	74	72½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95¼	94¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	99¾	99½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74¼	74
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73½	73½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	66¼	66¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94¼	94⅛
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	75	75
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	100
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	96	96
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92	92
Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	98½	97⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	80⅛	80⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92½	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	116⅞	116⅜
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98½	98¼
Kan City FS&Mem 4s '36	97	96¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101½	101½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92	91¾
Kendall 5¾s war	92¼	91¾
Keith 6s '46	90	90
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	84	..
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101⅝	101⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅝	99⅜
L'Autana 6s '54	84¾	84½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	89⅝	89⅜
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	109¼	109½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '48	81	81
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	99¾	99¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	120⅞	120
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101	100¼
Long Island gen 4s '38	95⅝	95⅜
L&N uni 4s '40	96½	96
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99¼	99¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95	94
McCrory 5½s '41	99¾	99•
Met W S 4s	72	72
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	100⅞
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	89	88½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101⅜	100½
Mo K & T ad) 5s A '67	108	108
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81⅞	81¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	100⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101	101
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113	112½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	98	98
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	82	82
Morris & Essex 4½s	99¼	99⅛
Murray Body 6½s '34	96⅛	96
Morris & Essex 5s	106¼	106¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100¼	100
Nat Rad Corp 6s '47	27	27
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	7¼	7¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100½	100½
N E T & T 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92½	92½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	92¼	92¼
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	99	98½
N O T & M 5½s '54	103½	103½
NYB&MB 5s	100	100
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅞	98⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106¾	106¾
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	81	81
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	99⅞	99⅞
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	98	98
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅝	107½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅞	101⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102⅝	102⅝
N Y Dock 5s '38	86	82
N Y Edison 5s '44	104¼	104¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85¼	85¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95¾	95½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	134½	134
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	65	65
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	72¼	72¼
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	21	21
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	107
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102½	102½
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	104	104
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	78	77⅞
Norf & W con 4s '96	94¼	94
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	102¾
Nor Am Ed 5s ct	97¾	97¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69½	68½
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	99¼	99⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¾	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅜	101⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	100¾	100¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	101¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¼	102¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104½	104
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s' 40	95	95
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104¾	104¾
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	101	101
Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47	102¾	102⅝
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	89½	89
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	61	61
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81	81
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100	100
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100¼	100¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100½	100½
Penn RR 5s '64	104½	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅝
Penn RR col 7s '30	100	100
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Pere Marq 4½s 'wi	98¾	98½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95½	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87¼	87¼
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	100	99⅞
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	108½	108½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100½	100½
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '42	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	96½	96
Pub Svc E&G 70s	98⅞	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	97¼	97
Read rfg 4½s '97	100⅝	100½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¾	96¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47	100¾	100½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Richfield Oil 6s	97¾	97½
Revere Mass 6s	103½	103½
St L & S 4s A '50	92⅝	92½
St L & S F 4½s '78	94½	94¼
St L&S F 5s B '50	103¾	103½
St L S W 1st 4s '89	89½	89
St L S W con 4s '32	99¼	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99⅞	99¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93½	93
Seabd A L gold 4s '50	70	70
Seabd A L con 6s '45	79	78½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70	69
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¼	96¼
Shell Union 5s '47	98	97½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	59¾	59
Shell Un 5s ct ww	101½	101
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102	101¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¾	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104	103⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	100
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98	98
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	104⅜	104⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
So Pac 4½s '68	98½	98¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	101	100¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	92	92
So Ry gen 6s '56	119	119
So Ry 4s St L div '51	92¾	92¾
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅛	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88	88
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	106¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91	91
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53⅞	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34½	34⅛
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	101	101
Trap Rock 6s	99⅛	98⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95¾	95¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	90½	90⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
Union Pacific rfg 5s '2008	109¾	109¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	87½	87¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¾	100¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97	96
Util Pow Lt 5½s '47	94	92
Va Ry 5s '62	106½	106½
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	87	87
Wabash 4½s '78	94½	94½
Walworth 6s '45	93	93
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	108	108
Warner Quinn 6s '39	87¾	87½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	111¾	110¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¾	103¼
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅝	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	90¼	90¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	83⅞
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	102	102
Western Un r e 4½s '50	98	97½
Western Un 5s '51	104¼	103¾
Western Un 6½s '36	109¾	109⅝
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	94⅜	94⅜
Wheeling El 4½s B '53	93¼	92½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	40	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '38	35	35
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¾	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar22	Last Mar21
3½s '47	100.13	100.13	100.10	100.10	100.12
1st 4¼s '47-'52	101.15	101.15	101.14	101.14	101.18
4th 4¼s '38	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.7	102.6
US 3⅜s '47	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14	101.9
US 3⅜s '56	106.0	106.6	106.6	106.6	105.28
US 4s '54	108.20	108.30	108.20	108.30	109.1
US 4¼s '52	112.28	112.28	112.26	112.26	112.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87	87
Adriatic El 7s '52	99¾	99¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	80	80
Akershus 5s '63	94¼	94
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	98	98
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	86	86
Antioquia 7s A '45	87	86⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	87½	87½
Antioquia 7s C '45	86¼	86¼
Antioquia 7s D	85	83
Antwerp 5s '58	96¼	96
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88	88
Argentine 5½s '62	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	85¼	85
Australia 5s '55	91½	90⅞
Australia 5s '57	92	91
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106½	106¼
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	90⅝	90⅝
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89	89
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97¾	97¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98	97¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94	93¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	112¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	112½	112
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	93	93
Berlin 6½s '50	97¾	97⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	97	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	94¾	94¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	95	94½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99	99
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	83¼	83
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	85½	85½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100	99¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	93½	92½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	87⅜	87
Brazil 6½s '27-57	87⅜	87
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101⅝	101⅜
Bremen 7s '35	102⅛	102
Breda	80⅜	80⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	85½	85½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	84	84
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90½	90
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100½	99½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	85	85
Bulgaria 7½s '68	90	90
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	92¾	92¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99	98¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	101
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104	104
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	95	95
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92¾	92¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97¼	97
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	100¾	100¼
Chilean Loan 7s	95¼	95
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	93¾	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	92¾	92¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	93	92¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	98	98
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	86	86
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	85½	85½
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	82	81½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	81½	81
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Cophn' Tel 5s '54	97¾	96
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	92¾	92¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99¾	99¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅛	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	83¼	83
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109¼	109¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅜	93⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	104⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	94½	94
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	93½	93⅛
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅜	102⅜
DDuke Pow 6s	105½	105⅝
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅞	105⅝
Finl 7s '46 ex-war	93⅛	93⅛
Finland 5½s '58	93¼	93¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45 ct	95¾	95⅝
Finland (Rep)

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Acme Fire vtc	46	46	46
1 Aero Sup B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ainsworth Mfg	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Air Invest cv pf	14½	14½	14½
2 Allied Mills	11	11	11
1 Allied Mot Ind	15	15	15
2 Aluminum Co Am	330½	317	317
2 Alum Co Ampf	107½	107½	107½
39 Am Chain	62½	60⅛	61
7 Am Cities P & L B	26¾	26¼	26⅜
6 Am Com Pow A	26	25⅜	26
2 AmCom Pow B	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
2 Am Com P op war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
166 Am Cyan B	35⅞	32½	33⅛
1 Am Dept Stores	5	5	5
†50 Am Dist Tel N J pf	111	111	111
2 Am Equities	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
5 Am & Fgn Pow war	64½	63	63
53 Am Gas & El	148¾	143¼	143¼
1 Am Invest B	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Am Lound Mach	73	73	73
5 Am Maracaibo	2⅛	2	2
4 Am Nat Gas	13⅞	13	13½
1 Am Salamandra	60	60	60
*3 Am Sta Pub Ser A	24½	23½	24½
77 Am Super Power	30¾	29⅝	30
6 Am Super P 1pf	100½	100	100½
3 Amrad Corp	28½	26	26
2 Anglo Chi C Nitra	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 Arctur Rad Tube	20¾	19	20¾
18 Arkansas Nat Gas	15¼	14⅞	15
56 Arkan Nat Gas A	14¼	13⅞	14
2 Art Metals Wks	24¾	23¾	24½
1 Asso Dye & Print	2½	2½	2½
4 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
7 Asso Gas & El A	42⅞	42½	42½
2 Asso G&E deb rts	10⅜	10	10
1 Asso Laundry	11½	11½	11½
1 Asso Rayon pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
3 Atl Lobos	¾	¾	¾
2 Atlas Plywood	25½	25⅛	25½
8 Autom Mus A	9	8⅝	8⅝
1 Autom V M cv pr pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
B			
1 Bahia Corp	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Bancomit Corp	48¼	48⅛	48¼
1 Bellanca Aircraft vtc	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
2 Bickford	19¼	19¼	19¼
18 Blue Ridge	14⅝	14	14⅜
14 Blue Ridge cvt pf	44¾	44	44½
2 Blumenthal S	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
50 Brazil Tr & Lt	43½	42¾	42⅞
1 Brill B	5	5	5
2 Buf Niag & E P pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3 Butler Bros	11	11	11
1 Bwana M'Kubua	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
C			
20 Cable R Tube vtc	8⅜	7½	8⅜
1 Cable & Wire B	1½	1½	1½
360 CAM Co vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 CAM Co pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 Can Marc Wireless	6	5¾	5¾
9 Can Pac Ry new	52⅜	52⅜	52½
1 Celanese Corp Am	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Celanese 1st pf (7)	84	84	84
20 Cent Pb Sv A (1¾rt)	41	40¾	40⅞
9 Cen St Elec (.40a)	34½	33¾	34⅛
2 Centrifugal Pip (.60)	7	6⅞	7
3 Chain Strs Stock	16½	16	16
6 Ches & Ohio new	59	58¾	59
2 Chesebro Mfg (4½g)	168¼	165¼	168¼
100 Cities Service (.30a)	38⅞	38½	38¾
1 Cities Serv pf (6)	92½	92½	92½
1 Cit Mch & Tool (2g)	27½	26¾	27½
2 Cleve Tractor (1.60)	30	30	30
28 Colon Oil	7⅜	6¾	6⅞
1 Colt Pat Firearms (2)	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜
1 Columbia Picture	35½	35½	35½
†10 Commwealth Edison (6)	290½	289½	290½
29 Com & So war	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
5 Com W Wks (67rt)	183⅜	173¾	173¾
1 Cons Aircraft	24½	24½	24½
13 Cons Cop Min	6¾	6½	6¾
5 Cons Gas & El Balt rts	5¼	5¼	5¼
39 Con Gas&E Balt	115½	114	114
2 Cons Gas UtUil A	30¾	30½	30¾
1 Cons Instrument	4½	4½	4½
12 Cons Laundries	14½	14¼	14½
1 Cons Ret Stores	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Coon (WB)	25	25	25
25 Cord Corp	15¼	15	15⅛
2 Copeland Prod A	9¾	9	9¾
*1 Corroon & Rey pf A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
5 Cosden Oil	55⅜	53	54¾
1 Coty Soc Amon rcts	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Courtlands Ltd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Creole Pet	7	6⅞	7
20 Crocker Wheeler	32	29¼	30⅜
1 Curtiss Wright war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Cusi Mex Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
D			
4 Darby Pet	10¾	10⅛	10¾
1 Dayton Airplane	4¼	4¼	4¼
†25 Deere & Co	669	669	669
8 Deere & Co new	135½	135	135
6 De Forest adio	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1 Derby Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
23 Detroit Aircraft	7¾	7½	7¾
2 Dixie GGas UUtil	18½	18½	18½
*30 Douglas Aircraft	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
2 Dresser Mfg A	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
18 Dubilier Condenser	11	9¾	10
10 Durant Mot	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
E			
3 East States Pow B	27½	27¼	27¼
2 Eastern Util A	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
18 Eisler Elec	20½	19¾	20
103 El Bond & Share	103⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 El Bond & Sh pf	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 El Pow Assoc	33¾	32⅝	32⅝
3 El Pow Assoc A	31¼	30	30⅛
8 El P&L opt war	56⅝	53⅜	53⅜
8 Electric Share	29⅝	29¼	29½
1 Electric Share pf	102½	102½	102½
1 Empire Pow	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 Emp Pub Ser A	21	21	21
2 Emp Pub Ser opt war	29½	29¼	29¼
1 Europe El A	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
18 Europe El deb rts	8¾	8⅜	8¾
1 Evans Wallo Lead	5	5	5
F			
2 Fabrics Finishing	4⅜	4½	4½
18 Falcon Lead Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Federal Screw	32	32	32
1 Financial Invest	4½	4½	4½
57 Fokker Aircraft	25⅝	25⅛	25½
6 Ford Mot Can A	33⅝	33	33
6 Ford Motor France	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
53 Ford Motor Ltd	19¾	19	19¼
1 Foremost Fabrics	15	15	15
2 Fourth Nat Inv	46⅛	46	46
2 Fox Theater A	7	6⅝	7
G			
2 Garlock Packing	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
95 Gen Bak	3¼	3	3¼
3 Gen Bak pf	40⅞	40½	40⅞
1 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11	11	11
2 Gen Empire	27⅛	27	27⅛
7 Gen Gas & El A	13¾	13½	13⅝
4 Gen Gas & E cv pf	89⅞	89¼	89⅝
3 Gen Petro new	35½	35	35
40 Gen Realty & Util	15	14⅝	14⅞
1 Gen Real & Ut pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2 Glen Alden Coal	100⅛	100	100
4 Globe Underwriters	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
1 Godchaux Sugar B	20	20	20
4 Gold Coin	⅛	3-16	⅛
2 Gold Seal Elec	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1 Goldberg St	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
11 Golden Center Min	5½	5¼	5½
9 Goldman Sachs	42⅞	41¾	41⅞
1 Gorham Inc pf	33½	33⅓	33½
1 Gotham Knitbac	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Graymur	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝
†20 Gt Atl&Pac nv	236	235	236
6 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	150	148	148
H			
1 Hap Candy St A	1¼	1¼	1⅛
3 Hartford Elec	93	90½	93
2 Hecla Min	12¼	12¼	12⅛
1 Helena Rubenstein	5½	5½	5½
4 Hudson Bay M&S	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
12 Humble Oil&Ref	109¾	106	106¾
4 Hydro El Serv	46½	46	46
1 Hygrade Food	10½	10½	10½
I			
15 Imp Oil Can new	26¾	26¼	26⅜
16 Ind Ter Illum	43½	42¼	42⅛
1 Insull Util	69	69	69
†50 Insull Util 2d pf	98	98	98
3 Ins Co Nor Am	83	82¾	82⅞
2 Insurance Sec	22¼	21⅞	22¼
1 Intercoast Trade	20¾	20¾	20¾
20 Intercon Petrol	1	1	1
7 Internat Pet	22½	21⅞	21⅞
5 Inter Super Pow	39⅝	38¾	39
1 Inter Util A	43	43	43
29 Inter Util B	15⅝	15	15½
†10 InterstatePwDel7%pf	91	91	91
1 Interstate Equit	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
3 Inters Eq cv pf	45	45	45
2 Irving Air Chute	17½	17½	17½
1 Ital Superpower A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Ital Super deb rt	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
J			
2 Jefferson Elec	47½	47¼	47¼
2 Jonas Naumburg	1½	1½	1½
1 Jonas Naumberg pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
K			
23 Kerr Lake Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 Kirby Pet	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
1 Klein Hy pt pf	19½	19½	19½
1 Kobacker Stores	34	34	34
1 Kolster Brandes	1¼	1¼	1¼
L			
2 Lackawanna Sec	41½	41¼	41½
1 Lane Bryant	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1 Lefcourt Realty pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
7 Leonard Oil	3¾	3⅜	3¾
2 Lerner Stores	48	47	47
4 Lily Tulip Cup	23¾	22⅜	23⅜
2 Lion Oil	24	24	24
1 Loew's deb rts	40	40	40
2 Lone Star Gas	41	41	41
4 Louisiana L & E	4	3⅞	4
M			
1 MacMarr Stores	21	21	21
2 Magdalena Synd	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Mapes Cons Mfg	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2 Marine Midland	42	41½	41¾
2 Marshall Fields	46½	46¼	46½
10 Mavis Bottling Co	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Mayflower Asso	2G.. 63½	63½	63½
2 Mead Johnson	61	60¼	61
19 Memphis Nat Gas	19⅞	19¼	19½
1 Mercantile Stores	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
2 Metro Ch Stores	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
5 Mid West Util	36¾	36¼	36¼
1 Mid West Ut A war	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Midland Stl 2pf	20	19	19¾
1 Mid West Ut B war	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Miller & Sons	33	33	33
3 Mo Kan P L 10%F	27⅜	27½	27½
2 Mock Jud Voh	25	24½	25
1 Moh Hud 1 pf	107½	107½	107½
75 †Moh Hud 2 pf	107½	107½	107½
1 Montecat deb rt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Morrison Elec	42½	42½	42½
1 Mountain Gulf Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
10 Mountain Prod	10¼	10	10¼
N			
3 Nat Am Co div cut	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
1 Nat Aviation	17½	17½	17½
1 Natl Candy	27	27	27
2 Nat Family Stores	19⅜	19½	19Z
1 Nat Food Prod B	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Natl Investors	27¾	26¾	27¼
1 National Leather	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Nat Pub Serv A	25½	25	25
2 Natl Pub Serv B	50	49½	50
4 Natl Screen	23⅝	22⅜	23⅝
2 Natl Steel x-w	64	63	64
1 Nat Sug Ref N J	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 Nat Union Radio	7½	7½	7½
1 Nebel Oscar	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Neet Inc A	21⅜	21½	21⅜
1 Neptune Me A	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 Nevada Cal Elec	100	100	100
1 Newberry (JJ) Co	41	41	41
1 New Bradford	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 New Jersey Zinc	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
12 Newmont Mining	129⅞	128½	129
13 Newport Co	38¾	37	38¾
2 NY & Hond Rosar	12⅜	12	12⅜
2 New York Invest	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
2 NY Rio & B Aires	11	10¾	10¾
11 Niagara Hud Pow	16	15⅝	15⅝
15 Niag Hud P A war	4½	4⅜	4½
8 Niag Hud P B war	9¼	9⅛	9¼
6 Niagara Shares md	15¼	15	15
12 Niles Bem Pond	40	39½	40
1 Nipissing Mines	1½	1½	1⅝
1 Noma Elec	16⅜	16½	16½
7 Noranda Mines	40⅝	40¼	40⅞
52 North Am Aviation	9⅜	9¼	9¼
20 North Am Aviat A war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
O			
2 Ohio Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Ohio Oil	72¼	71	72¼
1 Oil Stocks A	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Outboard Mot A	14¾	14½	14¾
2 Outboard Mot B	8¼	8	8¼
P			
1 Pac Coast Biscuit	37½	37½	37½
2 Pac Coast Bis pf	74⅞	74	74
9 Pac G & E 1pf	27¾	27⅝	27¾
2 Pacific Pub Ser	35½	35⅛	35½
7 Pacific West Oil	16	15¾	16
103 Pandem Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
11 Pantepac Oil Venez	3½	3¼	3½
8 Paramount Cab	7⅜	7	7⅜
86 Pannroad Corp	16	15⅝	15¾
2 Pa Wat & Pow	89	88⅞	89
1 Peoples Lt Pow A	38¼	38¼	38¼
35 Petroleum Corp	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜
2 Pierce Governor	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
5 Pilot Radio A	13⅞	13¾	13¾
2 Pitney Bowes	14⅜	14	14
2 Polymet Mfg	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Pow Sec Corp	29	29	29
25 Premier Gold	1	1	1
38 Prince & Whitely	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
4 Prince & White pf	40	39⅞	39⅞
2 Propper McCallum Hos	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
12 Prudential Invest	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞
12 Pub Util Hold	23⅜	22½	23¼
1 Pyrene	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
R			
2 Radio Products	22⅛	22	22
2 Ry & Lgt Sec	75	74⅜	74⅜
2 Ry & Util Invest	14	13⅞	14
3 Rainbow L Prod A	9½	9¼	9½
1 Reiter Foster	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 Reliance Manage	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
7 Repub Steel	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝
2 Repub Steel pf	95¼	95	95
6 Reynolds Fetal	28¼	27⅝	28
*2 Rike & Gumler	27	27	27
1 Roan Ant Cop	27	27	27
1 Rocester Cen Pwr	37½	37½	37½
1 Rolls Royce Ltd	10	10	10
1 Roos Bef cv pr pf	15	15	15
1 Ryerson Jos	33	33	33
S			
†50 Safety Car H & L	128	128	128
70 St Regis Paper	25¼	24	25
8 Salt Creek Prod	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
1 Savoy Oil	1	1	1
1 Seeman Bros	40	40	40
19 Segal Lock	8	7½	8
6 Seiberling Rub	14	12⅝	14
8 Selected Indust	9¼	9	9¼
1 Select Ind pr pf	66	66	66
4 Selfridge Prov Sts	2½	2*	2½
1 Sentry Saf Control	7½	7½	7½
1 Seton Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Shattuck Denn	8½	8⅜	8½
6 Shenandoah	17	17	17
7 Shenandoah pf	46½	45⅞	46½
7 Silica Gel ctf	33½	33	33
2 Sisto Financial	25	24½	25
†80 Smith A O	214¼	210	214¼
2 So Cal Ed C pf	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛
4 Southern Corp	7	6⅞	7
3 South Penn Oil	43½	43¼	43¼
1 Southland Royalty	17½	10½	10½
†150 Spmsr Bell Tel pf	120	120	120
2 So West Dairy	10⅜	10	10¼
2 So West Gas	14	14	14
5 Stand Dredg	29½	28¾	29½
2 Standard Motors	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
119 Stand Oil Ind	56⅜	54⅞	55
96 Stand Oil Kan	39¼	33½	36
6 Stand Oil Ky	36⅞	36	36⅜
†1450 Stand Oil of O	104¼	94¼	104¼
2 Stand Pow & Lt	72	71¼	71¼
3 Stand Pow & L B	72	72	72
†25 Stand Screw	140	140	140
20 Starrett Corp	33⅞	30½	32⅞
3 Starrett Corp pf	42	42	42
†50 Steson J B	72	71	72
3 Strauss (Nathan)	15½	14½	15½
1 Strauss Roth Srs	16½	16½	16½
9 Stuz Mot Car Am	3⅜	3½	3⅜
2 Sunray Oil	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2 Swift & Co new	31⅛	31	31
2 Swiss Am Elec pf	94	93½	94
3 Tampa El	70	69	69
5 Technicolor Inc	74¾	74	74
2 Thermoid Co	25¼	24⅝	25¼
13 Third Nat Invest	43¼	43	43

CANADIAN ROAD'S REVENUES LOWER

OTTAWA—Effect of reduced tonnage due largely to lighter grain movement is reflected in earnings statement of the Canadian National Railways for 1929, issued by Minister of Railways Crerar. Earnings compare:

	1929	1928
Ry op rev	$259,878,972	$276,631,921
Op exps	214,816,892	218,248,343
Net ry op rev	45,062,080	58,383,577
Op ratio	82.66%	78.89%

Freight revenues were $193,600,000, compared with $209,439,962 in 1928, and passenger $32,012,885, compared with $34,187,023. Express yielded $13,381,328, slightly more than in 1928. Revenues of Canadian National Telegraphs increased $693,241 to $6,122,152.

Canadian National spent $46,868,217 on maintenance of its way and $48,460,840 on maintenance of equipment. It paid in taxes $5,241,586. On lines east of Levis and Diamond Junction, for which separate accounts are kept under Maritime Freight Rate Act, railway operating revenues were $30,618,007, increase of $2,658,760, while operating expenses were $33,815,382. Both freight and passenger business on eastern lines increased during 1929.

YELLOW TRUCK HAS PROFIT FOR YEAR

NEW YORK—Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net of $1,177,799 after depreciation and federal taxes, but before surplus adjustment credit of $750,167 applicable to prior years.

This is equivalent to $7.85 a share on 150,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred, on which there are accumulated unpaid dividends, and after allowing for only annual dividend requirements on the preferred, balance is equal to 6 cents a share (par $10) on combined 2,100,000 shares of class B and common stocks.

Including surplus credit adjustment, total net was $1,927,966, equal to $12.85 a share on preferred, and after annual dividend requirements on the preferred, to 42 cents a share on combined class B and common. In the previous year net loss was $1,104,411.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	—	—	—	15.35	15.35
May	15.50	15.59	15.47	15.50	15.55
July	15.64	15.70	15.60	15.65	15.68
Oct	15.50	15.55	15.50	15.50	15.45

b Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	8.36	8.37	8.31	8.31	8.27
May	8.35	8.37	8.31	8.31	8.23
July	8.38	8.38	8.30	8.31	8.30
Oct	8.36	8.37	8.30	8.30	8.30
Jan	8.42	8.42	8.35	8.35	8.36

Spots 8.70, up 16 points. Tone at close, very steady. Sales 3000; (American) 1300.

NEW YORK (AP)—Automobiles produced in the United States last month totaled 323,962, compared with 273,170 in January, and with 466,418 in February, 1929.

PULLMAN EARNINGS SHOW GAIN IN 1929

Pullman, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income after all charges including taxes and depreciation, of $17,678,698, equivalent after minority interests to $5.23 a share on 3,373,464 shares.

This compares with 1928 net after similar charges of $16,396,696, or $4.85 a share on 3,371,848 shares.

Income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, compares as follows:

Earnings:	Yr ended	Yr ended
From carrier bus	$20,756,087	$22,477,890
Depreciation	10,338,488	9,993,593
Mfg props & Pull'n RR	7,365,286	4,125,509
Depreciation	1,203,394	1,201,663
Inc from invest	3,040,652	2,989,734
Total earnings	19,629,143	18,397,876
Fed taxes	1,950,445	2,001,180
Net income	17,678,698	16,396,696
Pullman Co divs	25,963	21,366
Pullman, Inc divs	13,491,831	13,471,018
Surplus	4,160,904	2,904,312

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1929 shows current assets of $96,175,886 and current liabilities of $25,706,279, leaving working capital of $70,469,607.

FAVORABLE FACTORS SEEN IN BUSINESS

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly business review says: At least three features of importance stand out in the week's resume of trade and industry. Perhaps the most immediately important one is the stiffening of prices of a number of farm products and raw materials, the effect of whose weakness in recent months have hardly received the notice their importance deserved.

Another is the continued easing off in quotations for money, both at home and abroad, which has usually been a prerequisite to a renewal of trade activities, after such a series of events as has faced the business world since the autumn of 1929.

A third feature earlier predicted, based partly, by the way, on the late date of Easter this year, has been the evident leisurely advance of spring buying, which, it is now conceded, has run true to traditions of other similar years.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar.22	Mar.21
60 Am & Cont	23½	23½	23½	23	
1095 Am Found	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	25¼	
265 Am Pneu	8⅛	8	8	..	
95 Am Pneu pf	23¼	23½	23½	24	
35 Am Pneu 1pf	52	51½	52	..	
181 Am T&T	248½	245	245	247⅛	
20 Arcadian	.40	.40	.40	..	
100 Av Sec NE	8	8	8	..	
75 Bos El	80	79½	79½	..	
5 Bos El 2pf	96	96	96	..	
31 Bos & Alb	180	179	180	179	
15 B&M A sta	84	84	84	..	
17 B&M ur pf	110½	110¼	110½	110¾	
60 Bos Prop	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	25	
10 Brown pf	84½	84½	85	85	
100 Chst Ph	22½	222	22½	..	
150 Cal & Hec	28⅜	28⅛	28½	27⅝	
60 City Service	38½	38¼	38¼	38⅜	
8 Con Sec	60	60	60	58	
315 Cop Range	15½	14¾	15¼	14½	
60 Cred Alli	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	
25 Cr Cr C & Int	11⅞	11¾	11¾	..	
89 E G & Fuel	36½	35½	36	35⅜	
17 E G & F pf	95	94½	95	95	
209 E G & F pr pf	81	78½	81	78½	
25 E Mass A	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼	
10 Edison Elec	272	272	272	272	
134 Em Asso	24	23	23	24	
20 First Net S	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	58⅛	
735 Gen Capital	53½	51	52½	50⅝	
300 Gen Elec Sp	113¾	113¼	113¾	..	
250 Georgian	1	1	1	..	
60 Hancock	2	2	2	1½	
515 Int Carriers	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛	
295 Isle Royale	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½	
100 Keweenah	2	2	2	..	
875 Mass Util	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝	
40 May Old Col	.60	.60	.60	..	
60 Nash	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	
20 Nat Leather	1½	1½	1½	..	
120 NE Tel	155	151	153	153½	
2180 NE Tel rts	10¼	10	10¼	10¼	
49 New Riv pf	58	58	58	..	
65 Nipissing	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25 No So Am	22	22	22	..	
250 No Butte	3¾	3½	3¾	3½	
35 Old Domin	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	..	
80 Pocahontas	15½	15½	15½	15½	
125 Pub Util	23¼	22½	23¼	22½	
460 Quincy Min	38½	37	37	38⅛	
110 Reece But	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	
675 Shawmut	21	20	21	20	
105 S D Warren	92	90	92	90	
655 So Sur	20¾	20	20¾	20	
20 Sull Mach	54	54	54	..	
8 Swift & Co	32½	32½	32½	31½	
110 Tower Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
150 Un Twist D	35	35	35	35	
645 Uni Found	37¼	36⅜	36⅝	37⅝	
318 Uni Shoe	64	63*	64	64	
116 US&EL Pow	17¾	17¼	17⅝	17¾	
550 US&Over	18¼	18	18¼	18½	
290 Util Eq pf	85	84½	84⅝	84½	
50 Venez M	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	

BONDS

$15000 Bro 5½s	95	95	95	95	
1000 E Gas&F 6½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..	
2000 Swift 5s	102	101½	101½	..	
1000 Wst T&T 5s	100½	100½	100½	..	

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Mar.21	Mar.20
1050 Acme Steel	75¾	73½	75¾	73⅞
900 Address Int'l	33	32	32	32
500 Allied Motor	15¼	15	15¼	15½
300 Am Com Pwr A	25½	25½	25½	25⅜
100 Am RadioCT	1½	1½	1½	1½
2600 Art Metal Wks	24	22½	23⅞	22

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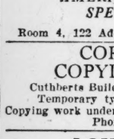

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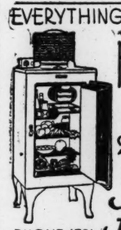

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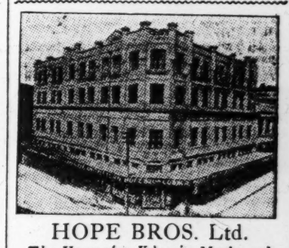

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LONDON PRISON APPOINTS WOMAN HOUSE CHAIRMAN

First Time in History Head of Committee Has Not Been a Man

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For the first time in its history the chairman of the Visiting Justices' Committee of Holloway Prison for Women is a woman, Mrs. Jean Dewar-Robertson. This committee is better known, perhaps, as the Holloway House Committee, which is responsible for the domestic side of the prison, the discipline, the food, the cleanliness and the general conduct of the place.

To this body prisoners have the right to bring complaints, and the Governor has the right to bring cases of unruliness—both parties accepting the judgment of the committee members.

Mrs. Robertson was chosen by a unanimous vote. She is a member of the Wandsworth Borough Council, vice-chairman of the Old-Age Pensions Committee for Lambeth, and the honorable secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, besides being a member of many other committees; she has already served as a member of the House Committee at Holloway for several years.

"One of the things for which we feel most grateful," she said in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is the fact that in these days the prison officials themselves are of so high a type. The days of the old wardresses are gone forever, and in their place we find persons who, trained to perceive the difficulties of those in their charge, mete out treatment which is tactful and full of wise kindness. Seventy per cent of those who go to prison go there because, in one way or another, their reasoning capacity is enfeebled. They are not wholly bad people, and, in dealing with them patiently on the presumption that good forms the larger part of their nature, much wonderful work can be done.

"Of course," she went on, "crime, as far as women are concerned, is steadily on the decrease." In the days when Holloway first became a women's prison, it was filled to the number of 500 or 600 prisoners, drawn from London alone. Now there are never more than 300 women there at one time, and these include not only women from London, but those of 13 other counties as well.

"By placing offenders under the skilled care of probation officers—and nowadays, these officers are marvelously skilled," she said, "the thing most to be guarded against is ruled out; I mean the unnecessary sending of any person to prison for the first time. All the horror of prison is broken once a woman has actually experienced it. I greatly deprecate the habit into which some magistrates fall of sending people, and especially young people, to prison for short sentences and for a first offense.

"In almost every instance they are making, in doing this, the worst kind of mistake. At all costs, young people should be kept out of prison; but if, because of serious misdemeanor, they do find themselves there, the effort then should be to lift them up to see themselves, not as the outcasts of society, but as people who, stumbling for a moment, are detained for the purpose of receiving the help that will set their feet firmly upon the straight road."

South African Airman Flies 6000 Miles in West Africa on Mission of Mercy

Landing in the Heart of a Dense Forest Native Labor Solved the Problem by Carrying the Moth Piecemeal for 14 Miles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How vast the spaces, both open and jungle clad, must seem, even to the airman speeding over them at about 100 miles an hour can be realized to some extent by the following story which appeared in a recent number of the Aeroplane.

In December last Lieut. J. R. King of the South African Air Force was asked by an American bishop to go on an errand of mercy to a woman missionary in Portuguese West Africa. This meant a flight of some 2000 miles. The outward journey proved to be so difficult that Lieutenant King preferred to do a 4000-mile trip on his homeward flight, rather than face the difficulties again. His machine, which was bought from the South African Air Force, was a slotted-wing Gipsy-Moth, with extra fuel tanks and metal air screw. The front seat was also used to take extra fuel.

Two days after the start Mr. King's compass went into a spin, but he managed to find the township of Windhoek where a German put it right. His next stop was on a private drome at the Tsumbe mine, the northern terminus of the S. W. African Railway. This was the last prepared landing ground he saw until he reached Boma, at the mouth of the Congo River, over 1000 miles to the north. Between these outposts of civilization and aviation lay dismal swamps, virgin forest, mountains and sand.

Moth Flutters Down

At just about the last gasp of petrol a tiny patch of sand seemed to offer a landing among the trees. He side slipped and stalled the Moth with desperate care into the "well," out of which he knew he would be unable to climb, and his machine came to the end of its run without a leaf having been touched.

When daylight arrived there appeared from every corner of the forest natives who had witnessed the descent of a winged god into their midst. In the accumulation of so much man power Mr. King saw the solution of his problem. He immediately began to dismantle his earth-bound Moth and one by one the detached units were lifted out of the gully.

After some 14 miles of patient collar work the natives arrived with their loads at a clearing which Mr. King decided would do for a take-off attempt. The pilot managed to convey to one of the natives that petrol was the one thing necessary at the moment. Off he went, to return some hours later with a four-gallon tin of petrol, balanced on his woolly head. Mr. King then accomplished what he regards as the crowning act of the strangest 24 hours of his life. To the uncontrolled surprise of his rude and primitive ground staff he flew naturally and cleanly out of the dense forest and out of their sight. After a while he sighted a township which proved to be Lubango, whence his petrol had come.

The Portuguese had never seen an airplane before, but quickly realized that here they had a rapid means of transit for their mails to Boma. The uninvited guest felt he could do no less in return for their hospitality, but when the Governor suggested a joy flight for himself of some 900 miles. Mr. King found the task of refusing politely a little difficult, as it had to be translated into tactful Portuguese. Though thwarted in this the Governor maintained the dignity of his position by calling out a battalion of labor to clear and level a dry river bed from which the Moth once more headed into the unknown north.

Over the Mountains

Mr. King knew that a high range of mountains running parallel with the coast had to be crossed before he could land at Benguella, which was his next fueling point. As the crest of the range was hidden in cloud he had to make a guess at the probable height. Soon finding that he was flying straight into the side of the mountain, he turned rapidly and climbed for a second attempt, only to find that he was still too low. Pulling his stick well back he went through the top of the cloud, and, seeing no landmark of any kind, he set a compass bearing due west for the coast, meaning to strike north when he sighted it. When quite certain that he had cleared the mountains, he put his nose down, shot into the underworld, and found that he was well out to sea. So circling once more he picked up the coast line, and finally landed on a little strip of sand just outside Benguella on Lobito Bay. From here it was easy to fly up the coast to Loanda and then turn inland to Malange, which was his destination.

While mapping out his return course from Loanda to Johannesburg Mr. King was approached by an American lady, whose husband was prospecting for oil in Angola. Her great desire was to fly to South Africa, and as she represented "paying load" he agreed to take her. The lady having been brought up in Texas, understood how to travel light. She bundled a few things into a brown paper bag the size of a large water melon, bought a huge sun helmet, climbed into the front cockpit, and the return flight began. On Christmas Day the Congo estuary was sighted, and their Christmas dinner was eaten at Boma. This is the terminus of the Sabena air route through the southern Belgian Congo. Here there are landing grounds every 20 miles and miniature Croydons every 200 miles with hangars, workshops and stores and a large hotel at each.

Over the Congo in summer it is possible to fly between 5 and 6 a. m. and 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., owing to the morning mist and afternoon rains. About halfway home near a place called Kanda Kanda a landing had to be made hurriedly to avoid converging tornadoes. Coming down onto what looked like a smooth lawn, Mr. King found himself enveloped in elephant grass, so thick and tall that the Moth was invisible at a distance of 30 feet. A band of inquisitive natives soon cut a way through the grass for a take-off. From Elisabethville the route lay down the Rhodesian Railway to the Victoria Falls, and, as Mr. Pepys used to write in his diary, so Home.

The whole trip took three weeks, less one day, and the Moth landed on its own airdrome in good order without a scratch. The lady passenger was so pleased that she contemplated chartering the same machine and pilot for her return trip to Angola.

ZIMBABWEANS LEFT SO ARABIA 2000 B. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af. — Professor Frobenius has returned from India delighted with the results of his researches. They not only confirm his previous findings, he says, but have given him a connecting link between Zimbabwe and India.

He is confident that the Zimbabwe ruins were built by a people who settled there before 2000 B. C. and came from southern Arabia. His discoveries have enabled him, he declares, to trace a common origin between Zimbabwe and similar temples in southern India. The stones at both places are of the same chiseling and method of joining, and identical in outline and every detail.

GERMANY TO BUY POWER IN NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—American capital, it is believed, will be invested in a big project for harnessing the three large waterfalls at Tellemarken and Sorlandt in Norway and conveying the power from them by air and undersea cables to Denmark and Germany. The force developed would be 380,000 volts, being greater than any power yet established," according to S. A. Faber, Danish engineer, "the greatest voltage used in America or Germany being so far 220,000."

Cables would carry the power through Sweden to the Sound, crossing into Denmark at Helsingor, thence over the Baltic Islands into Germany as far as Halle. The expense of the project is estimated at 500,000,000 crowns.

CANADA SEEKS TO PUSH TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland—A delegation of four British Columbia business men has been in Queensland with the object of increasing Canadian lumber sales in the state, and of bringing about a larger measure of exchange of products between the two countries.

According to J. H. McDonald, chairman of the delegation, Canada has large markets for Australian goods, such as dried fruits, sugar, citrus fruits and canned pineapples. Mr. McDonald declared that, while a large part of Canada's sugar imports came from Queensland, Australia, as a large importer of softwoods had been buying diminishing quantities of that commodity from Canada.

WATER PIPED 350 MILES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Water from Mundaring Weir in the Darling Ranges, which is one of the sources of supply for the City of Perth, is piped 350 miles inland to Kalgoorlie, in the East Coolgardie goldfields. Agricultural towns and districts, practically unknown 30 years ago, are now flourishing centers, due to this supply of water.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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WANTED in German speaking Switzerland, a thoroughly experienced teacher for first four grades primary; must have Swiss diploma and be well versed in Progressive Education; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Box M-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5861.

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WENDLA LARSON AGENCY 2 West 125th Street, New York City Capable (white) cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, couples; references investigated. BELLA BREGER Licensee. Telephones Harlem 6264—2469.

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FOR SALE—Tall American rocking ship clock; perfect condition with original bill of sale. Write R. W. D., 294 Broadway, Rockland, Maine.

USED McPHAIL PIANO, upright, exceptional tone; also vacuum cleaner in very good condition. Milton 6300 (Mass.).

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WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS? Permanent Wave? Shampoo? Manicure? Go to ELIZABETH F. HASSENBERG, 80 Boylston St., Room 1026, Boston, Mass.

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WANTED—A highly educated, competent young lady with personality and pleasing telephone voice for soliciting. Apply THE BERKELEY STUDIO, 394 Boylston St., Boston.

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FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Pleasant and well lighted office for rent in architect's suite. Room 732.

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CAPE COD—Motor inn and tea room for sale; main house 10 rooms, cottage 6 rooms, fully furnished; catering to a high-class clientele; an exceptional offer to readers of The Christian Science Monitor; terms. Address S. C. BURGESS, North Falmouth, Mass.

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GREAT NECK, L. I.—$15,500; stucco house 11½ years old; hall, lavatory, living room, sun room, open porch, dining room, breakfast nook, kitchen; 2nd floor has 4 rooms and colored tile bath; 2-car garage; anxious to sell quickly. T. R. SMITHANA, 6 Presidents St., Great Neck, L. I. Tel. Great Neck 112 or 2950.

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BOSTON, Peterborough St., 11, Suite 14—Furnished front room; private family; business woman preferred. Kenmore 1707.

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NEW YORK CITY—Nice large sunny room facing street near Christian Science church; reasonable. Phone Wash. Heights 2762.

NEW YORK CITY, 251 West 87th (Apartment 76)—Desirable room, running water; 1, 2 business people; kitchen privileges.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine St.—Double room, running water; single rooms; homelike; quiet, convenient neighborhood. Phone Evergreen 6213.

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desires new connection with opportunities. Assignment Europe welcomed. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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REFINED young woman wishes position; good cook, good worker. Telephone Monument 9225, GUNDAS, 525 West 124th Street, New York City.

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WOULD like to be of service as attendant, companion or housekeeper for one in small apartment; references. A-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
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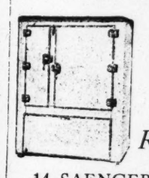

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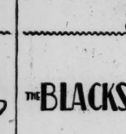
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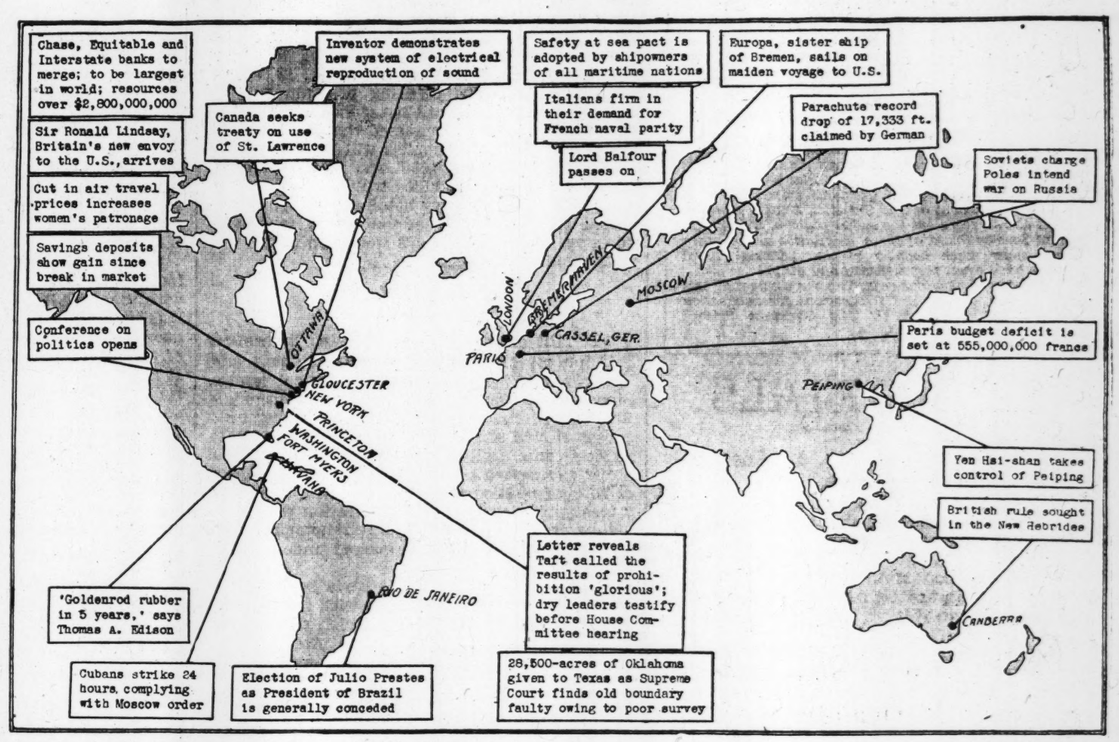
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chase, Equitable and Interstate banks to merge; to be largest in world; resources over $2,800,000,000
Sir Ronald Lindsay, Britain's new envoy to the U.S., arrives
Cut in air travel prices increases women's patronage
Savings deposits show gain since break in market
Conference on politics opens
'Goldenrod rubber in 5 years,' says Thomas A. Edison
Cubans strike 24 hours, complying with Moscow order
Inventor demonstrates new system of electrical reproduction of sound
Canada seeks treaty on use of St. Lawrence
Election of Julio Prestes as President of Brazil is generally conceded
Safety at sea pact is adopted by shipowners of all maritime nations
Italians firm in their demand for French naval parity
Lord Balfour passes on
Europa, sister ship of Bremen, sails on maiden voyage to U.S.
Parachute record drop of 17,333 ft. claimed by German
Soviets charge Poles intend war on Russia
Paris budget deficit is set at 555,000,000 francs
Yen Hsi-shan takes control of Peiping
British rule sought in the New Hebrides
Letter reveals Taft called the results of prohibition 'glorious'; dry leaders testify before House Committee hearing
28,500-acres of Oklahoma given to Texas as Supreme Court finds old boundary faulty owing to poor survey
LONDON
PARIS
CASSEL, GER.
MOSCOW
PEIPING
OTTAWA
GLOUCESTER
NEW YORK
PRINCETON
WASHINGTON
FORT MYERS
HAVANA
RIO DE JANEIRO
CANBERRA

One Minute Biographies

Who: ARTHUR WELLESLEY (Duke of Wellington).

Where: Ireland, England and the Continent.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A British general and statesman, whom the world likes chiefly to remember as the hero of Waterloo. He was a son of the first Earl of Mornington, born probably in Dublin, Ire., though both time and place of the event have been disputed. They sent him to school in England, to Eton, where he is said to have appeared an "unpromising" lad. According to a favorite story, his disappointed mother, dubbing him "fit food for powder and nothing else," dispatched him to a French military academy, planning for him far better than she knew. Having a military career thus thrust upon him, young Wellesley was loyal to it. Somewhat later he conducted himself in the East with such distinction that, upon his return to England, Parliament proferred not only its thanks, but the gift of a K. C. B.

During the next three years Wellesley pursued a political and diplomatic career; he sat in Parliament, he was Privy Councillor and Chief Secretary for Ireland. But in the summer of 1808 he reverted to his soldiering, setting out with a force of men to support the efforts of the Portuguese and Spaniards to resist the encroachments of Napoleon. During the Peninsular campaigns which followed, Wellesley's difficulties knew no bounds: he lacked sufficient supplies and his Spanish allies were incompetent; moreover, Parliament was grudging in its support of his projects. For a time Napoleon poured men into Spain; but finally the tide turned in favor of the English, Parliament no longer withheld its support and Wellesley triumphed so signally that, as a return for his accomplishments, he was made Marquis of Wellington. There were further campaigns against the successful Napoleonic troops; later Wellington was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to France and sent as delegate to the Congress of Vienna. But, upon Napoleon's sensational return from Elba, the English forces again took the field against him, until the Battle of Waterloo disposed for all time of the overweening ambitions of Napoleon.

Waterloo by no means marked the end of the Duke of Wellington's brilliant career. He negotiated treaties, filled important offices, was Prime Minister from 1828 to 1830. Though sometimes momentarily unpopular, as on the occasion of his stubborn resistance to the Reform Bill, for the most part the somewhat haughty, brusque and severe Duke remained the idol of the English people. His town residence, Apsley House, at Hyde Park Corner, is sometimes familiarly known as "No. 1, London."

Brevities

Dublin Opinion: Speaking of the talking films, is there any chance of getting the League of Nations to take up the question of nasal reduction?

Macon Telegraph: It's a funny thing, but you never hear of a Mediterranean fly or boll weevil of any sort going around putting the spinach crop on the blink.

San Francisco Chronicle: What becomes of furniture that is too old even for poor folks and not yet old enough for rich folks?

London Opinion: America has the largest number of broadcasting stations of any country. It is said that syncopation in the air is so thick that in some districts it can't rain.

A Quotation for Today

FOR still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.—WHITTIER

Odds and Ends

"Chiltern Hundreds"

By law no British member of Parliament can resign his seat in the House of Commons. Members desiring to do so apply for "the Chiltern Hundreds." This is a Crown manor in Buckinghamshire, the administration of which, being a titular office under the Crown, requires the otherwise illegal vacation of a seat in the House. It is of course immediately resigned in turn.

Runes

Runes, derived from the Gothic "runa," a secret thing, are simply an alphabet of 24 letters in use among the northern Germanic peoples from the third to the thirteenth centuries.

Beethoven's Opera

Beethoven wrote only one opera—Fidelio.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

The nice lady visitor asked the usual question of Wallace, aged six. "And how do you like your school, Wallace?"

"Oh, it's all right," answered Wallace, "but it takes a lot of time."—*Christian Herald.*

Almost

Little Albert came home from school with a new book under his arm. "It's a prize, Mother," he said.

"A prize? What for, dear?"

"For natural history. Teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich had and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know that now, Mother, but the rest of the class said four, so I was nearest."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

The Mail Bag

Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read the Monitor for a considerable time. I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bristol.

I am very fond of pets, having a dog and rabbit. Ouida is the dog's name. Being too big to beg, she barks for her food. Sometimes when we are speaking and not taking much notice of her, she comes across to us and pushes her nose under our hand. The rabbit has a pure white fur; therefore we call her Snowball. In the summer I allow her to run about the garden paths; she never runs on the garden. She and the dog are very great friends.

My special hobby is stamp collecting. I should like a boy about my age (13) to write to me, from anywhere, but their letters would have to be written in English. I can tell you another time about the Jamboree.

Norman S.

[Did you attend the Jamboree, Norman? —Ed.]

Roanoke, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before. I enjoy reading Snubs, Waddles, In Lighter Vein, and interesting stories that I find in the Monitor. I live on a farm of 106 acres. It is beautiful here in the summer. I am on a basketball team and enjoy playing baseball. I would be glad to get a letter from a boy or a girl 13 to 16 years old especially from Montana as that is where I was born. James S.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Children's Corner.

Pittsfield is situated in the Berkshire Hills. Longfellow's home, where he wrote "The Clock on the Stairs," is located here. It has just been torn down and a new high school is being built in its place.

I would like to correspond with any girl of my own age (14), especially from foreign countries. I will answer all letters I receive. With my best wishes to the Mail Bag,

Marjorie B.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have always enjoyed it. I like Snubs very much, and I think the cartoonist who draws him is very clever. The Monitor helps me a great deal in my school work. When we have to get current events for English, I can always find one in the Monitor. I attend Shortridge High School in Indianapolis, Ind.

I like the Mail Bag very much. It is wonderful that boys and girls of different countries can correspond with each other. Last month, I received a letter from South Africa, in answer to a Monitor correspondent, and it thrilled me beyond words.

I should be very glad to hear from girls (from about 14 to 16 years of age) in foreign lands, especially from Egypt, China, Japan, or India. However, I shall be glad to answer any letter I may receive. Rosemary D.

Wanatah, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I wish you would please forward the inclosed letter. May I tell you how much I enjoy reading the Mail Bag and how grateful I am that we have this means of making new friends all over the world? The other items of interest in the Monitor I also find a great joy. I especially enjoy the Home Forum page and the Sundial.

My two younger brothers also enjoy the Monitor. They especially like the Children's Page and the Sunset Stories and also the adventures of Snubs and Waddles which I read to them. I shall be grateful to receive and will promise to answer any letters which any Mail Bag friend wishes to write. I am 18 years old and am employed as clerk. My interests are reading, dancing, and sports. Margaret S.

Waverley, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Through the Monitor I have several pen pals and I am very grateful for all of them. I am 13 years old and am in the ninth grade. I like school very much. My favorite subject is French. I would like very much to correspond with someone who understands French. I would be very glad to have girls from anywhere write to me. I will try to answer all the letters that I receive.

I live quite near Boston, and have had the privilege of attending The Mother Church several times. It certainly is beautiful and I wish more people could see it.

Recently I went to the Old South Meeting House in Boston which was built in 1669. This is very interesting. A man told us some very interesting facts. Benjamin Franklin was born near there and was baptized in the Old South Church. A sample of the tea which was thrown into Boston harbor during the Revolutionary War, a model of "Old Ironsides," two of Washington's letters, a model of Boston in 1775, John Hancock's writing desk and the sash worn by Washington as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army are among the interesting things that we saw there.

I hope that I shall gain more friends from different parts of the world. Lillian E.

Carmel-by-the-Sea, California

Dear Editor:

I just have to write and tell you how much I appreciate the Monitor. I think the Sundial Column with its little stories of unselfishness are so helpful. The story called "Rebekah Ann" was quite interesting.

We live in this quaint little village called Carmel-by-the-Sea. It is so pretty here with the many pine trees. I should like to hear from any girl my age (15) in any part of the world. I give sincere thanks, dear Editor, for all the good things that are published for the children. Betty Fay V.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Los Angeles

SHE was a faithful laundress and housecleaning woman, who took pride in her regular Wednesday job of making a home spic and span. There was also a charming little garden in the rear of this city home.

What was her surprise, one warm summer day, when her noon luncheon hour came, to have an invitation from her employer to come out into the summer-house. There she found a dainty lunch all spread out on a tray on the table. In a comfortable chair, she had the pleasure of eating and resting surrounded with refreshing green, flowers and bird songs. It was decidedly more pleasant than eating in the kitchen, as her thoughtful employer realized.

But how many of us share the simple comforts that we could? A seat, a view, or a newspaper passed on, are often more symbolic of friendliness and brotherhood than the mere act itself. And just a matter of thoughtfulness!

A Word a Day

Quorum

A "quorum," as we use the word today, is such a number of members of any deliberative or corporate body as is necessary for the legal transaction of business. The by-laws of most organizations contain a section specifying the minimum number of members which shall constitute a quorum.

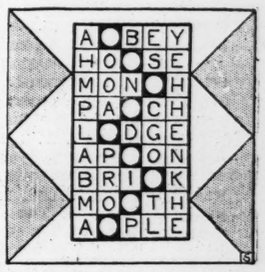
The word is taken directly from the Latin *quorum*, "of whom," genitive plural of *qui*, "who," and our use of the word goes back to the English practice of commissioning certain justices of the peace as "justices of the quorum." These designated men were experts in their particular lines, and their presence was necessary, otherwise the others could not act. In forming a judicial committee—let us say, involving A, B, C, D, E—the following phrase was used, "*Quorum esse volumus, A, B duos,*" which means, "of whom we wish A and B to be two."

Quo'-rum is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled kwo'-rum, *o* as in *old*, *u* as in *circus*.

"There being a quorum present, let us proceed with the meeting."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Zigzag Puzzle



By Filling in the Missing Letters to Spell Common Nouns, and Reading Downward, You Will Spell the Name of a Common Flower.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "How Much Does the Cow Weigh?": 305 pounds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Letter, a Question, an Answer

LET us ask ourselves this question: What is the immediate issue which prohibition is today presenting to the American people? What, in other words, is the rock-bottom criterion by which the Nation is to determine whether it desires to retain the Eighteenth Amendment?

One answer to this pertinent query is offered by a correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor, who, in the course of a letter published elsewhere on this page, quotes with approval the following statement:

> Ten years of national prohibition have been written into history—and graven in the hearts and minds of men. America knows now that the issue is not the liquor question—it is a question of government—of restoring freedom and local self-government, the two great principles upon which our Republic was founded.

Prohibition, our correspondent says in substance, is a political issue. Prohibition, he avers, is not a question of liquor; it is a question of the best governmental method of dealing with liquor.

Fine! Let us accept these propositions. While we believe it to be indisputable that the control of the liquor trade by the National Government has very significant moral by-products, and while we believe it to be equally true that the saloon itself was never effectively eliminated by anything previous to the Eighteenth Amendment, we agree that the basic prohibition question of the day is one of government. This is true because any law which seeks to promote the social and economic welfare of the people by legislation presents a question of government. The operation of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the enforcement of the narcotic law are both questions of government. The liquor traffic has provoked a grave social problem, and the solution of that problem through prohibition is manifestly a governmental question.

But here we must part ways with our correspondent, for he adds that it is also a question "of restoring freedom and local self-government." What is the true significance of this appeal for the restoration "of freedom and local self-government"? Whether liquor legislation be enacted by state or federal government, the freedom of the citizen is circumscribed just the same. Does the control of the liquor trade by the National Government constitute any more of an encroachment on individual liberty than its control by state government? Our correspondent has stated that during the last ten years he has "not met a single person who has been in favor of the return of the saloon." But does not the abolition of the saloon, which even the wets now commend, deprive the citizen of personal liberty?

We submit that many opponents of prohibition are not seeking personal liberty; they are seeking a more lax system of regulating the liquor traffic.

And as to local self-government, we submit that the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment was one of the highest expressions of the fundamental of state rights. The Eighteenth Amendment was the expression of the basic right of three-fourths or more of the states of the Union to vest the power to cope with the liquor traffic in the Federal Government. It is this right which makes the United States united. It is this right which enables the states to attack a common problem with collective energy.

Nobody is defending the saloon these days, and but relatively few are defending liquor. The criterion by which we must estimate the wisdom of the Eighteenth Amendment is whether it is proving the most effective means yet devised of checking the evils of the liquor trade. Truly this is a question of government, and we believe that national prohibition is an expression of sound and progressive government.

Britain Looks to Its Forests

AFTER ten years' fruitful experimental work Great Britain's afforestation program is about to be expanded to a degree more nearly corresponding to the need for greater self-sufficiency in timber supplies than ever before. As long ago as 1909 a royal commission insisted that native timber sources were being depleted to an alarming extent. During the war it was realized more vividly how far the country had come to be dependent on foreign supplies, and the inroads then made on the remaining woodlands, especially the best pine forests of Scotland, made it impossible to ignore the question longer.

One of the reconstruction committees reported emphatically in favor of the immediate adoption of an afforestation program. A sum of £3,500,000 was allocated for the first ten years, a forestry commission was appointed, land of little value for other purposes was acquired, and a scheme of progressive preparatory work and planting was mapped out. This first period is now approaching its end. Twenty-five thousand acres are being planted this season, making a total of 164,000 acres in the ten years. One of the difficulties has been the lack of skilled labor, and it is characteristic of the effects of the industrial revolution that England, renowned for its ancient forests, should have to develop a new race of foresters from the small nucleus left in the royal forests and on the estates of the few landowners who have systematically preserved their woodlands.

Last year Winston Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, agreed to increase the grant for the next ten years by £2,000,000. The Labor Government, impressed by the urgency of the need for developing every possible source of new employment to compensate for the decline of the old staple industries, has now agreed to add a further £3,500,000, making a total of £9,000,000 for this period. The planting program will be gradually increased until it reaches 44,000 acres in 1940. The hope is expressed that within forty years native timber supplies will be enormously increased, between 20,000 and 30,000 forestry workers and their families will be permanently employed, 4000 "forestry holdings" will be established to provide a combination of farm and forestry work, and various woodland crafts will be revived.

Austria—a Bridge

OF THE energy of the Austrian Chancellor, Johann Schober, there can be no doubt, and his energy is productive of practical results. Since taking office he has made important modifications in the Constitution and has removed causes of civil strife. The Hague Accords liberate Austria financially, and Herr Schober has already exercised his new freedom in the sphere of foreign politics. In the first place, he signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration with Italy—thus, it would appear, finally renouncing that section of Tyrol which has passed under Italian domination.

This move was wise, for Austria had nothing to gain by living on bad terms with its southern neighbor. But the next move, which would bring Austria more definitely into the orbit of Germany, seems in some respects to be in contradiction with the Italian policy.

There is, however, no good reason why Austria should not be a sort of bridge between Germany and Italy. The Austrians have German affinities, but they have also some of the peculiar graces of the Latin peoples. They would seem to be natural interpreters of one country to the other.

But for this purpose Austria should keep its independence. Apart from the opposition which Anschluss—union with Germany—would arouse in the countries of the Little Entente and in France and Poland, Italy would be greatly stirred were Germany to push its dominion to the Italian boundaries. There would be alarm and suspicion throughout Europe. Austria would certainly lose its opportunity of fulfilling its mission as a peacemaker, a link between the Latin south and the Gothic north.

Enthusiasm for Anschluss has waned, partly because of the difficulties encountered in negotiating a commercial treaty between Germany and Austria which will not work out to the great disadvantage of Austria. Germany sells more and buys less in Austria than Austria in Germany. But as a result of Herr Schober's visit to Berlin, trade arrangements are likely to be more to the satisfaction of Austria.

The French, watching these events, assert that Austria would lose its industries if there were a customs union, and would lose its liberty if there were the political union called Anschluss. Austria is invited to negotiate trade treaties with the Little Entente as well as with Germany. Probably there is nothing that Austria would like better than a series of accords in central Europe which would enable it to maintain its nationhood. And in nationhood lies its opportunity to act as a friendly intermediary, a human bridge, between peoples who have hitherto been too often hostile.

The St. Lawrence Waterway

IT IS becoming evident that some form of agreement between the United States and Canada, bearing upon the development of navigation upon the St. Lawrence River, must soon be accomplished. Considered superficially, it would be difficult to imagine any considerations which should arouse antagonism to such a compact. This great river, which with comparatively inexpensive effort can be made navigable for the fleets of the Great Lakes to the sea, and for ocean shipping to the Great Lakes, is perhaps the greatest joint asset of the two countries. The natural obstacles which now impede navigation upon it can readily be overcome, and the interests of the Canadian Northwest, equally with those of the northwestern states of the American Union, would be prodigiously served by the creation of such a deep waterway to the sea.

As a step toward this end, Canada has now suggested to the United States that she will undertake at her own expense the deepening of the channel of the St. Lawrence on the American side from the foot of Lake Ontario to the vicinity of Ogdensburg in New York and Prescott in Ontario. The river at this point is a boundary stream, each government controlling its own side. The Canadian Government could, in the event of the refusal by the United States of this permission, deepen the channel on its own side of the river and thereby control it. The cost, however, on the American side is much less, and the accordance by the Government of the United States of this permission would tend to strengthen the good understanding which has always existed between the two governments, and which latterly is being much enhanced by the endeavor of the Mackenzie King Government at Ottawa to stop the exportation of liquor to the United States. There is apparent at Washington some sentiment to the effect that the United States Government should itself dig this channel, making it a part of the complete canalization of the St. Lawrence waterway. That may prove the better course, but either by granting the permission which Canada requests, or by proceeding on its own initiative, the work should be done, and done in a way to promote the closest harmony between the two governments.

There is, of course, political opposition to this project, as indeed there is to the entire plan of a St. Lawrence deep waterway. It has its chief base in New York State, and proceeds from the not unnatural desire of a section of public opinion in that State to demand the development of the barge canal into a complete ship canal rather than engage in co-operation with Canada in the creation of a St. Lawrence waterway. There are plausible arguments in favor of the New York proposition. Narrow nationalism would be served by having the canal wholly within the boundary of the United States. But as against this consideration may well be set up the cementing of closer relations between two great nations, which would proceed from the joint construction of the canal in the St. Lawrence. Some opposition also will spring out of the great water power to be created, and rivalry for its control. This spirit is manifested quite as much on the Canadian side as on the American. There is no reason, however, to doubt that an impartial commission, representing both the countries involved, could formulate an acceptable agreement by which the work of canalization might at once be begun. It is indeed entirely practicable to refer the diplomatic questions at issue to the already existing International Joint Commission, which has had a record of uninterrupted success in dealing with problems arising between Canada and the United States.

President Hoover is reported as favoring the immediate authorization of Canada to proceed with the work it seeks to undertake. He is said to look upon the construction of this section of the deep waterway as a step toward the completion of the whole project, which he heartily favors. It is not impossible that just as the great material contribution of the Roosevelt Administration to the progress of the world was the construction of the Panama Canal, so it may be the ambition of President Hoover to make at least the beginning of the St. Lawrence deep waterway a part of his contribution to international co-operation.

"Happy Days"

ONE of the popular melodies of the hour has to do with happy days, accompanied by the gay assurance that they are indeed here again. The lilting strains of this jubilant refrain, whether sung by sidewalk troubadours or delivered by radio or hurdy-gurdy, furnish a tune for springtime. Before long every greening bough and singing bird will add its testimony to the fact that the year has swung full circle and the time of unfoldment has arrived.

But should happy days be associated solely with radiant springtime and the balmy summer months? Should the opportunity to be happy be circumscribed by season or event? Winter with its soughing winds and drifting snows brings the family together in the snug comradeship of an evening at home, and makes reading of some choice book an invigorating adventure. Winter assuredly offers as much happiness as a procession of languorous summer days to men and women whose hearts are tuned to accept it joyously. Autumn, too, has an equal claim to beauty and good cheer.

Happiness is a state of mind, a glorious by-product of useful work and unselfish living, and as such raises its song of gladness every day and at every season and in every clime. It is only necessary to recognize the opportunity to join in the chorus.

Pay and Plenty

COINCIDENT with the widespread discussion of unemployment, economists throughout the world are speculating upon the phenomenon of declining commodity prices. That there is a relationship between the two is rather generally recognized, but the proper method of relieving the emergency is a question on which there is divided opinion. According to the report of the Hoover Committee on Recent Economic Changes, the period between 1921 and 1929 was one of acceleration rather than of fundamental economic change. The closer they analyze the situation, the more apt are economists to conclude that current conditions are not without precedent and present no phenomena that defy solution.

Declining commodity prices have usually inspired business managements to caution and even to curtailment of operations. Furthermore, it is realized that by reducing the pay roll, the purchasing power of the consuming public is decreased by practically that same amount. To cut inventories, as was the general practice in 1920, is probably the most effective means of overcoming the results of price recessions. This may mean a temporary sacrifice, but it is an effective means of correcting a situation which threatens the stable trend of economic advance.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has just completed a survey of employment between 1909 and 1928 which shows a significant trend toward the supplanting of manual labor by machinery. But this technological unemployment is only one side of the story. Not only has the total of wages paid to those gainfully occupied been ample to maintain the total population, but national income has grown to a point where a new scale of material well-being has been achieved.

Business during the last ten years has been successful in coping with a period of accelerated output and mechanization of industry. It may be expected to solve the present problem of declining commodity prices. To say that labor must suffer during the period of adjustment is merely resorting to threadbare economic hypotheses and fails to recognize the great potentialities in business ingenuity. Business has learned that only a full pay envelope will insure a full dividend.

Editorial Notes

"Where there's a will there's a way," was demonstrated by Capt. Charles K. Smith, the Australian who flew from the United States to Australia in 1928. Recently a tri-motored plane made a forced landing in a forest clearing. It seemed the plane could be moved only by being dismantled. Capt. Smith tied the plane's tail to a tree and set the engines going full speed. When the machine lifted from the ground a farmer cut the rope and the plane flashed away, barely rising above the treetops.

Transportation of nearly 9000 miles by trains and ships—from the tropics to England, to Washington, to Bound Brook, N. J.—with seven or eight years of vigilant care, is necessary to produce the flower known to many an American débutante as orchid, according to an article in the new magazine, Fortune. Small wonder that the blooms retail at from $5 to $10 each!

Happy is he who can see beauty on the hillsides in budding trees that he beheld last fall in their gorgeous reds and yellows and dull greens.

In this day of color in the kitchen, the pot calls the kettle anything but black.

Touring Again With Archibald

The Call of the Snow-Capped Alps

XIV

DURING our restful week in Baden-Baden, we had talked in a vague sort of way about the Black Forest, that picturesque region of woodland and streams, of mist-crowned hills and valleys, which lay but a short distance to the east and south. We did not actually plan a route, but casually agreed that our next move would probably be through this romantic region. It was not, however, until we were sitting at breakfast on the last morning of our stay in Baden-Baden, that the direction of our next move was definitely settled.

"Old chap," said Archibald, suddenly, "I feel that the mountains are calling me."

"Calling you what?" I asked, absently, reaching for another roll.

"Calling me back," replied Archibald, dreamily, as he munched his toast. And in a moment he added, "Shall we answer the call?"

"Absolutely! Come along!" I cried, rising from the table.

"Don't be so impetuous," said Archibald, "I haven't finished my breakfast yet."

"But the mountains are calling!"

"They'll wait," said Archibald, crunching another zwieback.

* * *

They did. They waited all that day, while we drove by way of Basel to Berne, and they waited while we lingered several days in Berne. But finally, one morning, "Jerry," roused from her peaceful slumbers in the Berne garage, swished us down the sun-bathed road to Thun where, swerving to the left, we followed the curving borders of the lake slowly, very slowly, for only a worse-than-inveterate speedster could ignore those changing scenes of limpid waters and towering heights. Then, all too soon, we crossed the bridge over the rapid, swirling stream flowing from Lake Brienz into Lake Thun, and entered the busy, tourist-thronged streets of Interlaken.

While Archibald and the car lurked in the background, I entered one of the great hotels on the Hoheweg and obtained accommodation on terms which, considering the season, were not exorbitant. Our rooms were on the top floor, but that was all to the good, for as we threw open the shutters, we saw the Jungfrau unveiled and splendid, gazing at us!

"Madam!" cried Archibald, dramatically, removing his hat and stretching out his arm, "you called, and we are here again!"

"Fraülein!" I cried, still more dramatically, and stretching out both arms, "du bist so schön das mein Herz ist—"

* * *

A discreet cough sounded behind us. We turned to discover a hotel official in evening dress uniform, probably the third assistant head waiter. He was armed with a pencil and the inevitable printed forms, which we were compelled to fill in. So, while the Jungfrau waited, we wrote upon the forms our names and home addresses, our occupations, our ages, our nationalities, where we had come from and where we were going to, whether we were males or females, all of which vital information is, of course, necessary for the safety and security of every European nation at the present day.

"By the way," I said, after a few minutes, "this hotel seems to be a rather ornate establishment. Shall we dress for dinner?"

"Not I," replied Archibald. "Remembering our experience in that palatial hotel in Ostend, when we were the only mugs dressed for dinner, I shall wash my face and hands, comb my hair, and go down dressed as I am. I shan't be caught a second time."

So, we washed, slicked our hair and went down to dine in our motoring clothes. And—every last one around us in that vast, glittering salle-à-manger was dressed to the limit! Mugs again! What a life! We lingered defiantly in the palatial lounge after dinner, listening to the orchestra, but it was a feeble defiance, and after awhile we wilted and faded as unobtrusively as possible from the midst of the dazzling throng. We strolled out upon the Hoheweg and then to the open meadow where, looking toward the mountains, we saw the Jungfrau again. The moonlight silvered the snows with a beautiful, mysterious radiance. Seated upon a bench, we gazed long at this superb Queen of the Alps, so calm, serene, so confident in her power to charm.

* * *

"There's something about a mountain," said Archibald, after a long silence, "something that—er—"

"Er—yes," I said. There was another long pause.

"Something about a mountain that—er—"

"Quite," I said. Another long silence, broken finally by my saying: "Now that we have responded to the call of the Alps, where do we go next?"

"Go? Must we always be on the go? You are restless, old chap. Why not stay here and—er—make a few ascents?"

"Ascents? Good! Shall we tackle the Jungfrau first?"

"Well—er—I had thought of attempting something easier to begin with."

"Oh, the Jungfrau is quite easy. Tomorrow, we will take the railway to Lauterbrunnen, and the Wengern to the Scheidegg. Then we change to the Jungfrau Railway, which swoops us up to the very top. Glorious views, no trouble whatever, but we will have to take our overcoats with us, and—"

* * *

"One moment," interrupted Archibald, "when I mentioned ascents, I meant—er—mountaineering, climbing, nailed boots, ice axes, ropes—er—and all that, if you follow me."

"Are you serious?" I asked.

"Of course, why not? I have—er—done a little climbing in my time, in—er—Scotland and Wales—not snow peaks, but—er—quite steep, you know—in spots. Now that we're here, why not toddle up a few Alps and see how it goes?

"Splendid!" I cried. "And we'll cut out the Jungfrau. A mountain that can be ascended in a Pullman car, isn't worth considering. We'll tackle something worthy of our nailed boots and ice axes! What do you say to the Wetterhorn? Now, there's a mountain as is a mountain!"

"Quite a decent thing to tramp up, is it?"

"Decent? It's more than decent, it's dangerous!"

"Dangerous, eh?" said Archibald, rising, "Well, if you remember, the poet says: 'Danger is the spur of all great minds.' The Weatherhorn it is! Let's go down to that boot shop and see about some hobnailed boots."

B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Fair Question on Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial on prohibition in the Monitor of February 24, under the caption "The Threat of Civil War," was exceedingly interesting, principally as the viewpoint of one of America's widely read and influential newspapers.

There were two main issues that seemed to stand out so pronouncedly, as opposed to the views of countless nonpartisans on the subject, that I have been encouraged to write you concerning them.

You stress the point of the return of the saloon as the main issue of those citizens who are opposed to the prohibition amendment.

Let me say that during the last ten years I have not met a single person who has been in favor of the return of the saloon.

Again it would appear from your editorial that the liquor question is a good second to that of the saloon. Permit me, sir, to quote a few words recently received from a friend which would appear very apropos on this point:

> Ten years of national prohibition have been written into history—and graven in the hearts and minds of men. America knows now that the issue is not the liquor question—it is a question of government—of restoring freedom and local self-government, the two great principles upon which our Republic was founded.

New York, N. Y. W. HUNT HALL.

[Note: The question raised in this letter is discussed in the editorial columns today.]

The Tax on British Visitors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A cablegram in the Monitor of February 25, from its London Bureau, states that the British Government will continue to charge a $10 visa fee to Americans entering Great Britain, and the comment is added that this decision is taken to mean that the British Government has not changed its attitude, which heretofore has been that such fees should continue so long as similar charges are made in the United States upon British emigrants.

In fairness, it should be explained that "British emigrants" include all visitors not intending to leave the United States again within six months, or possibly one year, should they on formal application to Washington obtain a six-months' extension. Those coming for prolonged periods do so on the quota, that is, as "emigrants."

British visitors—whether classified as immigrants, if intending to stay, say, eighteen months, or as "visitors," if given only the regulation six months' permit—are in either case obliged to pay not $10, but $18—a $10 visa fee and a head tax of $8. The American authorities claim that the visa fee defrays the expense of "immigration" supervision, but the same excuse is also advanced for the $8 head tax, when that is discussed! The latter is levied on all who step on American soil from overseas, and is reinbursable only to those who voluntarily and immediately declare their intention of staying less than sixty days. The onus of its recovery is on the payer of the tax, and is no easy matter very often.

This American head tax on visitors—almost doubling to the British the amount of which Americans complain when visiting Britain—and the unilateral restriction even then of six months imposed on all but "immigrants" in the United States need to be borne in mind in any intelligent discussion of this subject.

E. F. BARRY.

Boston, Mass.

"Unity in the Americas"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As president of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, I welcome the appearance of the letter, under the caption "Unity in the Americas," from H. C. Tucker in the Monitor of March 5, because of the opportunity it gives to make clear the position of that association in the matter of instruction in Portuguese.

Informed Americans fortunately are no longer ignorant either of the fact that the language of Brazil is Portuguese, or of the importance of the study of Portuguese in the United States, not only for commercial reasons but from the literary and cultural standpoints as well. Although, as its name indicates, our association exists primarily for the American teachers of Spanish, it includes in its membership a number of teachers of Portuguese. For instance, my former colleague, Prof. J. de Siqueira Coutinho, has been active in the work of the association, and the eminent Brazilian publicist, Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, was also very much interested in the organization. Naturally our interest is largely, though not exclusively, the development of instruction of Spanish in this country, but we also advocate instruction in Portuguese, and articles in Portuguese or about Portuguese subjects appear from time to time in our magazine, Hispania.

I am sure that I speak for American Hispanists in general in saying that they show no tendency to ignore or belittle the just claims of the Portuguese language and culture. Prof. J. D. M. Ford of Harvard University, our leading Hispanist, has done important work in Portuguese as well as in Spanish; and under his direction the Harvard Council on Hispano-American Studies, of which I have the honor to be a member, is devoting its attention to the literature of Brazil as well as to that of the Spanish-speaking countries. It is well known, of course, that Dr. Isaac Goldberg, a former student of Professor Ford, has done equally useful work in Latin-American literature in Portuguese and in Spanish.

In short, friendly relations exist between students and teachers of Portuguese and students and teachers of Spanish, and many of our members are interested in both fields. We are just as interested as your correspondent in correcting misapprehension in this country as to the importance of Brazil and of its language and culture, and are sorry if the account of the meeting of our association has helped to spread these misapprehensions.

HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE.

Washington, D. C.

The "Star-Spangled Banner"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter printed in the Monitor of February 26 Mrs. J. V. Guthrie asks: "Why all the fuss about adopting the 'Star-Spangled Banner'?" This question may be answered by asking another: "Why all the fuss about disarmament—why a naval conference?" True, we have loved this dear old battle-cry for 116 years, but we have loved our battleships for a much longer period. Both have served their purpose. On all sides we see signs of human consciousness preparing to discard everything that spells desolation. Shall the musical thought lag behind when, properly, it should lead the van?

Snohomish, Wash. INTERESTED.

"Russia's Religious Persecution"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thanks for the editorial in the Monitor of February 21, under the caption "Russia's Religious Persecution."

I have been waiting for some time to see some newspaper touch other than the surface indications in this situation—so far I have seen but one other paper hold up some of the past corruptions of the Orthodox Church in Russia during the Tsaristic régime of that country.

Much of the frequent uproar from the outside is, as you indicate, mere propaganda, but, oh, how the unwary swallow the propaganda!

WILLIAM W. PORTER.

New York, N. Y.

More Hocus-Pocus

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My father was very much interested in the editorial article entitled, "Hocus-pocus" and the letter which later was published in regard to it, containing the "Latin."

He has for years been trying to get hold of a book, written in rhyme, purporting to be the history of one Upshot family, which he read with much enjoyment some sixty-five years ago. In the introduction to this book occurred the following, which he wrote down and translated for the amusement of my children:

> As Cicero has it: In omnibus iam,
> Forte injuns et dux, et posum, et clam,
> In cum nemo; cessae, sum duxi firmae;
> Ubi sum, sed quo, nemo sic, anser donum,
> Dubitabit nemo, cum tri sum nec bonum.
>
> TRANSLATION
>
> As Cicero has it: In omnibus jam,
> Forty Injuns ate ducks, ate possum, ate clam;
> In come Nemo, says he, "Some duck's eye for me,"
> "You buy some," said Quo, "Nemo sick," answer Donum.
> "Do bite a bit, Nemo, come try some neck bone-m."

The book did not give the translation, and he and his schoolmates stumbled upon it by accident.

San Antonio, Tex. (MRS.) FANNIE H. MATTHEWS.

Archibald Got His Cities Mixed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Touring Again With Archibald," the Bridge of Boats, which is at Cologne, is described as being at Coblenz.

Waterloo, Ia. F. E. B.